



## Foreign Intelligence.

## RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, 2d Aug.

Extract from the copy of the Convention with the court of London, signed at Petersburg the 4-1 th.

In the name of the Holy and Invisible Trinity.

The mutual desire of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, being not only to come to fair understanding upon the differences which have lately interrupted the harmony & the relations of friendship which subsisted between the two powers; but also to prevent in future, by frank and precise explanations respecting the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar altercations, and the evil consequences which might result therefrom, have agreed upon the points and articles following:

Article I. There shall be henceforward between his Imperial majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty, and their subjects, a good and unalterable friendship.

II. His majesty the Emperor & his Britannic Majesty declare their resolution, to cause to be executed in the most rigorous manner the regulations respecting the commerce of contraband by their subjects with the enemies of either of the high contracting parties.

III. His Imperial majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic majesty having determined to put under a safeguard the liberty of the commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case either of them should be at war whilst the other remains neutral, have agreed.

1. The vessels of the neutral power shall be freely navigated to the ports & on the coasts of the nations at war.

2. That the effects embarked on the neutral vessels shall be free, excepting the contraband of war & the property of enemies.

3. That, to prevent any equivocation or misunderstanding upon what is to be considered contraband of war, His Imperial majesty of all the Russias & his Britannic majesty declare, conformably to the 11th article of the treaty of commerce concluded between the two crowns the 10-21st February, 1797, that they acknowledge the following articles to be such, viz. cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, fusils, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cairasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, excepting however such quantity of said articles as may be necessary for the defence of the vessel and of the ship's company.

4. That, to determine what characterizes a blockaded port, this denomination is given to such only as when by the disposition of the power

who attacks it, with vessels at anchor, or sufficiently near, there is a manifest danger in entering.

5. That the vessels of the neutral power cannot be stopped but upon just cause and evident facts; that they shall be adjudged without delay; and that the proceedings shall always be uniform, prompt and legal.

IV. The two high contracting parties, desirous also to prevent every subject of contention in future, by limiting the right of searching merchant vessels under convoy to cases only as when the belligerent power might experience a real prejudice from the abuse of the neutral flag, have agreed.

1. That the right of searching merchant vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting powers, and sailing under convoy of a ship of war of the said power, shall not be exercised but by ships of war of the belligerent party, and shall never extend to privateers, or any other vessels not belonging to the fleet of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, though armed by their subjects for the purpose of war.

2. That the owners of all merchant vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting sovereigns, intending to sail under convoy of a ship of war, shall be obliged before they receive their sailing orders to produce to the commander of the convoying ship their passports and certificates of sea letters, in the form annexed to the present treaty.

3. That when such ships of war, having merchant vessels under convoy, shall be met with by a ship or ships of war belonging to the other contracting party which shall be in a state of war, to prevent any ill consequences they shall keep out of the reach of cannon-shot, unless the state of the sea or the place of meeting should render the contrary inevitable; and the commander of the ship of the belligerent power shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, when they shall reciprocally proceed to the examination of the papers and certificates which are to shew on the one part that the neutral ship of war is authorized to take under escort such and such merchant vessels of his nation, loaded with such a cargo, and for such a port; on the other part, that the ship of war of the belligerent party belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleets of their majesties.

4. This examination being finished, there shall be no occasion for any search, if the papers are acknowledged to be in due form, and if there appear no reasonable ground for suspicion. On the contrary, the commander of the neutral ship of war (on being duly required by the commander of the ship or ships of the belligerent power) shall bring to and detain his convoy during the time necessary for the searching the vessels composing it; and he shall have the privilege to nominate and appoint one or more officers to assist in searching the said vessels, which shall be done in his presence

to each merchant vessel, conjointly with one or more officers named by the commander of the vessel of the belligerent party.

5. If it should happen that the commander of the ship or ships of the power at war, having examined the papers found on board, and having interrogated the master and crew of the vessel, should perceive just & sufficient reasons for detaining the merchant vessels, in order to undergo an ulterior examination, he shall notify this intention to the commander of the convoying ship, who shall have the power to order an officer to remain on board of the vessel so detained, and to assist at the investigation of the course of her detention. The merchant vessels shall be carried immediately to the nearest and most convenient port belonging to the belligerent power, and the ulterior examination shall be proceeded to with all possible diligence.

V. It is agreed in like manner that if any merchant vessels thus convoyed shall be detained without just or sufficient cause, the commander of the ship or ships of the belligerent power shall be accountable not only to the ship and cargo for a full and satisfactory compensation for all losses, charges, damages and expenses, occasioned by such detention; but shall be liable to punishment for all acts of violence or any other fault which he may have committed, according as the nature of the case may require.

VI. To obviate all the inconveniences that may arise from the bad faith of those who make use of the flag of a nation to which they do not belong, it is agreed to establish as an invariable rule that any vessels whatever to be considered as the property of the country whose flag it carries, the captain and one half of the crew must be composed of people of that country, and the papers & passports in good and due form. But all vessels who shall not observe these rules and regulations, and who shall contravene the ordinances published to that effect, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting powers.

VII. The principles and measures adopted by the present act shall be equally applicable to all maritime wars in which one of the two powers may be engaged, whilst the other remains neutral. The stipulation shall in consequence be considered as permanent, and serve as a constant rule for the contracting powers in matters of commerce and navigation.

VIII. His majesty the King of Denmark, and his majesty the King of Sweden, shall immediately be invited by his Imperial majesty, in the name of the two contracting powers, to accede to the present convention, and at the same time to renew and confirm the respective treaties of commerce with his Britannic majesty; and his said majesty engages, in such case, to deliver up and make restitution to each of the said powers all the prizes which have been made on them, as also all the territories &

counties of their dominion which have been conquered by the arms of his Britannic majesty since the rupture, in the same state in which these possessions were found at the time they were taken by the troops of his Britannic majesty. The orders of his said majesty for the restitution of the said prizes and conquests shall be dispatched immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the acts by which Sweden and Denmark shall accede to the present treaty.

IX. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg, in the space of two months at farthest, commencing from the date of signature.

In testimony of which the respective plenipotentiaries have caused two copies to be made, and affixed by the same seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg the 5th-17th June, 1801.

(L. S.) COMTE E. PANIN.  
(L. S.) SAINT HELENS.

## OFFICIAL.

Treaty of peace and friendship between the most high and powerful lords Don Carlos IV King of Spain, and Don Juan, Prince Regent of Portugal, and the two Algarves, signed at Badajoz, the 6th of June, 1801.

## ART. I.

There shall be peace, friendship and good correspondence between his catholic majesty the king of Spain, and his royal highness, the Prince regent of Portugal, and the two Algarves, by sea & land, throughout the whole extent of their kingdoms and dominions; and all captures which may be made at sea after the ratification of the present treaty, shall be bona fide restored, as well as all merchandize or effects, or their respective value.

## ART. II.

His royal highness shall shut the ports of all his dominions to the vessels in general of Great Britain.

## ART. III.

His catholic majesty shall restore to his royal highness the cities and settlements of Jurumena, Arronches, Portalegre, Castel Devidé, Barbacena, Compo-Mayer and Ouguelo, with all their territories hitherto conquered by his arms, and which may be conquered; and all the artillery, muskets and other ammunitions of war found in the said garrisons, cities, towns and places, shall also be restored according to the state in which they were at the time of their delivery, & his catholic majesty shall keep in the quality of a conquest, to be forever united with his dominions and subjects, the fortress Olivença, its territory and inhabitants, as far as the Quadiana; so that this river shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms in that part which only washes the said territory of Olivença.



## ARTICLE IV.

His royal highness the prince regent of Portugal and the two Algarves shall not consent that there shall be upon the frontiers of his kingdoms deposits of prohibited and contraband goods, which may prejudice the commerce and interests of the crown of Spain, except those only which shall exclusively belong to the royal revenues of the Portuguese crown, and which shall be necessary for the consumption of the territory respectively on which they may be deposited; and if any infraction of this or any other article shall take place, the treaty which is now established between the three powers, including the mutual guarantee, is expressed in the articles of this present, shall be considered as void.

His royal highness shall satisfy without delay, and shall restore to the subjects of his catholic majesty, all the loss and damages which they may justly claim, and which have been occasioned by British vessels, or by the subjects of the court of Portugal during the war with the latter or former power: & in like manner just satisfaction shall be given on the part of his catholic majesty to his royal highness for all captures illegally made by Spaniards before the present war, by means of an infraction of territory, or within cannon shot of the forts of the Portuguese dominions.

Within the term of three months, computing from the ratification of the present treaty, his royal highness shall restore to the treasury of his catholic majesty the costs which his troops left unpaid at the time of his withdrawing from the war with France, and which were occasioned by it according to the accounts presented by the ambassador of his catholic majesty, or which may be now presented, excepting nevertheless all errors which may be found in the said accounts.

After the signature of the present treaty, hostilities shall reciprocally cease within the precise space of twenty-four hours; so that after this term no contributions shall be demanded from the conquered places, nor any other measures taken, but those which are compatible with what is equally conceded to friendly troops in time of peace: and as soon as the same treaty shall be ratified, the Spanish troops shall evacuate the Portuguese territory in the precise term of six days, commencing the march twenty-four hours after notification of its being done, without committing in their passage any violation against the inhabitants, and paying for every thing they stand in need of at the prices current at the place.

All the prisoners made by sea or land shall henceforth be set at liberty & mutually restored within the term of fifteen days from the ratification of this treaty, paying in like manner the debts contracted during their detention.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be assisted in the respective hospitals, and shall be equally restored when they are able to march.

His catholic majesty obliges himself to guarantee to his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, the entire conservation of his estates and dominions, without the least exception or reserve.

The two high contracting powers oblige themselves to renew henceforward the treaties of defensive alliance which existed between the two monarchies, with those clauses and modifications which the ties that unite the Spanish monarchy to the French republic nevertheless demand; & the same treaty shall regulate the succours which shall be mutually afforded when an emergency shall so require.

The present treaty shall be ratified in the exact space of ten days after its signature, or before if possible. In faith of which we the undersigned ministers plenipotentiaries, & in virtue of the full powers with which for that purpose our august master have supplied us, signed with our hands

the present treaty, and caused it to be sealed with the seal of our arms.

Done at the city of Badajoz the 6th of June, 1801.

(Seal) *The Prince of Peace.*  
(Seal) *Leir Pius de Souza.*

PHILADELPHIA, OR. 19.

This morning, in the Circuit Court of the United States, case of Levy Hollingsworth, plaintiff, vs. William Duane, defendant, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, damage 600 dollars.

## LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

AS ALLOWED BY THE JACOBINS.

Two young Democrats who indulged their propensity for scribbling in the Savannah paper, have recently been recognized, and received a flagellation by an anonymous correspondent. Not liking the discovery, and feeling the sarcasm of their unknown opponent, they demanded the author of the satire. The Editor refused, and one of the gentry assailed him with a loaded whip. The assailant, however, came off second best, for he was soon disarmed, by the Editor, & would have received chastisement with his own weapon had not some persons interfered. Thus these young knights of the quill, considered themselves as privileged to attack whom they pleased, whilst their Democratic majesties must be held sacred: but the spirited Editor, very properly taught them better, and whilst he indulged them with the liberty of inserting their calumny, he did not refuse to admit a reply, but with Democrats this is abridging their rights. This is another instance of their regard for the freedom of the machine when used against them.

A letter from Norfolk of the 14th inst. to a gentleman in Fredericksburg, says, "four British frigates arrived in the roads last night from Halifax."

August 28.

We learn that Thomas Johnson, Esq. of Louisville, is appointed Collector of the port of Savannah, in place of James Powell, Esq. removed. To the diligent, faithful & upright discharge of the duties of his office, Mr. Powell united the happy talent of giving universal satisfaction to those with whom he had to transact business. His successor, has been secretary to Governor Jackson.

Augusta Herald.

## PLEASING COMMUNICATION.

IT is with much satisfaction we inform the Public, that Sir Benjamin West, Historical Painter to the King of Great Britain, is engaged in painting, as a present, for the Pennsylvania Hospital, a large Picture to be placed, by the Managers of the Hospital, in one of the rooms of the institution. The subject of the Picture is of Sir Benjamin's own choice. It is the benevolent REMEMBRANCE of mankind extending his aid to the infirm and afflicted of all ranks and conditions in life. The Picture is particularly directed to the following passages in St. Matthew, chapter xxi. verses 14 and 15:—"And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple, and he healed them."—"And when the chief priests & scribes saw the wonderful things that he did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: they were fore displeased." It is not easy to conceive of a subject more fortunately chosen for a picture which is designed for an institution whose great object is the dispensation of health and happiness to the infirm & miserable. There can be little doubt, that the painting will be executed in Sir Benjamin's highest style of design and colouring. And how much may not be expected from the sublime pencil of the Great American Artist, who has, long since, attained to one of the highest stations in his profession, and who is, perhaps, unequalled by any painter, in modern times, in the walk of Sacred Historical Painting? The size of the Picture, including the frame, is sixteen feet wide, and ten feet high. The sketch has already been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and has met with the general approbation of the lovers of the fine arts.

## LOSS OF THE LOVELY LASS.

(Communicated by capt. Burnham.)

The ship *Lovely Lass*, Thomas Burnham, master, sailed from Havana August 27, in the evening, with a cargo of sugar and logwood, for New-York. August 31, at half past 11, P. M. with a light squall, under single reefed top-sails our ship upset, and sunk in ten minutes. We supposed she must have started a plank previous to the final, as she went over very easy. Finding the ship sinking, we all leaping for the water, each one grasping at whatever came in his reach, but nothing could be seen but a few small spars, some rubbish, and the small boat, which was full of water. I fortunately got into the boat with three others; but she swam so deep that we scarcely could keep our heads above water—the sea frequently dashing the boat over and over. In this situation we kept fast till day light, when we began to halloo for our ship-mates, in hopes some of them might still be living; we were soon answered by several, and had now got together to the number of seven. Fortunately we secured two considerable spars, with which, and some smaller spars, such of us as could swim constructed a raft, upon which, after two unsuccessful attempts, we raised the boat and bailed her out. We all got into the boat, & with some pieces of boards we paddled to windward, in hopes of picking up some more of our unfortunate crew. Happily we succeeded in part, and took on board one more. Our number at the time of sinking consisted of ten men and a boy. Two men, Daniel Collins, and John Scott, and the boy, James Roswell, were lost. We now saw a sail, which we endeavored to come up with; but our boat was so small (16 feet) that only four of us could row, while the other four were obliged to lie flat in her bottom, so that our attempt failed, tho' we got so nigh the vessel, that we saw the men walking on deck, and made every signal we could, but they did not, or would not see us. We now made for the shore before the wind, and with ticken of a bed which we picked up, made a small sail, which drove us at the rate of three miles an hour, and at sunset we safely landed on the Florida shore, in lat. about 28.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of April next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, Anno Dimini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Juv.

Administrator de bonis non.

3w.—'91.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Richard Tucker, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the 1st day of December next, and those persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES TUCKER,

Administrator of Richard.

Queen Ann's County,

OR. 26, 1801.

3w.—'91.

Blank and other work in the Printing Line, may be had at the *WREATH* office with all possible dispatch.

## WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the *PRINTING BUSINESS*. Apply at this Office. Sept. 1, 1801.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 3.

## DEATH.

Died, on the 23d of last month, Col. Moses Lacombe, of Dorchester county. In the death of this gentleman, the public has sustained a great loss. He possessed a clear understanding, and a retentive memory. He had been a member of the Legislature for several years, and an Associate Justice ever since the adoption of the present judiciary system. Of consequence, his knowledge of Law was extensive and correct. This not only rendered him an excellent public officer, but also put it in his power to be extensively useful in his neighborhood. On all occasions, his neighbors resorted to him for advice & direction, which he was ever ready to give. His influence in the district in which he lived, was of course, great: what he always used in support of order & rational politics. The general solicitude for his recovery and the attention paid to him during his sickness afford a pleasing proof of the estimation in which he was held in society. And as to his own family, they have to lament the loss of a kind parent and affectionate husband.

Vite summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.

The French ex-administrations have never been so much abused in the American or English prints, as they now are in the Paris papers. Every degree of tyranny, cruelty, fraud, ignorance, hypocrisy and treachery is therein charged upon the "drugs and fees" which successively administered the mock government from 1793, to the period when Buonaparte, executing the national will, destroyed with the bayonet the system which gave the factions activity and force; and eradicated the rank weeds of jacobinism and democracy. From the mouths then of the French nation we tell the accuracy of our denunciations of French rulers; who readily found willing apologists & time-serving encomiasts, in the whole herd of jacobin papers, from the "devil's speaking trumpet," down to its echo, the "lying Chronicle." Buonaparte has "corrected the procedure" in France; we can therefore readily account, why in the Aurora that country is denied the title of republic, and the chief consul is branded a despot.

[Col. Cont.]

From the Paris Papers.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.

Prussia has voted against the erection of a monument of the archduke Charles. In doing justice to the archduke, particularly in what relates to the part he took in the peace, the Prussian minister observed, that that monument would always be a mournful recollection to the German nation, because it would recal to posterity the disastrous and least necessary war that had been ever undertaken.

By an arrival at Portland, London dates Aug. 26. The following articles are extracted from the Portland Gazette.

French Official Account of the second attack on Boulogne.

Ad. Latouche to the Minister of Marine.

BOULOGNE AUG. 16.

Lord Nelson again made his appearance yesterday with several ships of the line, and a great number of frigates, brigs, pinnaces, gun-boats, &c. He anchored at the distance of 3000 toises from the leading division, which still kept its original position about 500 toises from the mouth of the harbor. I had augmented it by one section, and had strengthened it by the addition of several bomb ships. I could easily perceive in the evening that the enemy meditated an attack, their ships being surrounded with boats and small craft of all sizes. I had therefore ordered several boats to keep watch that I might have timely notice of the approach of the enemy. About three quarters of an hour after 10, one of the boats discovered the enemy, and was immediately attacked. The firing opened with uncommon



brilliance on both sides: the bombs, the cannon and mulquetry presented amid the waves a spectacle truly grand. The land batteries could be of no assistance to us, for fear of firing upon our own boats. The enemy had embarked from two thousand men in pinnaces and boats. Six of these attacked the Etna gun-boat, carrying capt. Peireux, who commanded the division, and killed two English sailors with his own hand. Almost all the gun-boats of the leading division were at the same time boarded by the English pinnaces; but these every where found the same resistance—every where they were repulsed. The bravest of the English who attempted to board were either thrown into the sea or made prisoners. The French gun brig on our right, the Vulcan, was attacked again and again, but always repulsed the enemy. The gun boat the Surprise, commanded by Lieut. Carrau, run down four of the enemy's pinnaces, and took a considerable number. While these things were going on in front, a division of the enemy attempted to get between us and the shore. Here, as at Algieras, the English were the dupes of this manoeuvre. Our boats accompanied the retreat of the enemy with a heavy cannonade, which did not cease till four in the morning, when the English had got beyond gun shot. Of the enemy's boats eight were run down and four pinnaces were taken. I must be within bounds when I state their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, at four or five hundred men. Every moment the dead bodies of the English are cast up upon the beach.—The battalions of the 46th, 57th and 108th, embarked in the leading divisions, covered themselves with glory.—I shall not fail to send you the names of those brave fellows who deserve to be particularly distinguished by the Chief Consul. On our side we had on men killed and thirty wounded."

[Moniteur.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

"MEUSE, (Downs) AUG. 18.

"Vice Admiral Lord Nelson has the greatest satisfaction in sending to the Captains, Officers and Men under his command, that were employed in the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the first Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and persevering courage, but bestowing the highest praise on them. The Vice-Admiral begs to assure them, that the enemy will not have long reason to boast of their security; for he trusts, ere long, to assist them in person in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them. Lord Nelson is convinced, that if it had been possible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do so, would have accomplished it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to cast off the chains which fix their vessels to the ground, that moment Lord Nelson is well persuaded they will be conducted by his brave fellows to a British port, or sent to the bottom."

#### FROM THE BALANCE.

#### A MODERN PATRIOT. "DISSECTED."

THE bulk of mankind from the days of Adam to the present generation, have been easily duped by the crafty and designing. They have been beguiled by flattery, and gulled by empty professions. A man of fortune or of parts, however void of real merit, who would artfully flatter the people, has generally been rewarded with their confidence; and sometimes with their adoration. Such a successful adventurer for popular favor was John Wilkes. Few men in modern times have been so extensively celebrated as he was, for pure devotion to the interests of the people.

About thirty years ago, the name of Mr. Wilkes was famous, not only in Britain, but also throughout the British American colonies; inasmuch that a pocket-handkerchief or a snuff-box was hardly saleable, unless it exhibited the particular motto of "Wilkes and Liberty."

I remember that about that time I saw a little ragged boy standing by a

liberty pole, which had been erected on the memorable occasion of the American Stamp Act. As I was passing the pole, the little fellow observing me, pulled off his old hat and threw it into the air, exclaiming with all the strength of his lungs, "Wilkes and Liberty, huzza." In those days, any man who should presume to have questioned the patriotism of John Wilkes, might have incurred the danger of a broken head. And indeed, I must confess, that myself partook of the general phrenzy, and in a measure, idolized that redoubted demagogue, that precious "Man of the People." Long ago I saw my error, and having had leisure and opportunity more fully to examine the merits of the political Dagon, to which I once bowed the knee, I communicated to the public in authentic documents, the result of this examination, as a useful lesson to all who have eyes to see, or ears to hear.

Mr. Gibbon, the celebrated historian in the memoirs of his own life, writes as follows:—"This day, (Sept. 23, 1762,) col. Wilkes dined with us. He told us himself, that in this time of public dissension, he was resolved to make his fortune. Upon this principle (to make his fortune) he has connected himself closely with lord Temple, Mr. Pitt, & commenced a public adversary to Bute, whom he abuses weekly in the Lord North-Briton, and other political papers in which he is concerned."

This document, this confession to a bosom friend, develops the political character of Mr. Wilkes. His object was to make his fortune. This it was that enkindled the ethereal fire of patriotism in his soul. This it was that directed his tongue and pen. His political career began with a warm and spirited attack upon the administration of Lord Bute. In that blundering administration, there were easily found objects enough for censure & invective; but in the mean time, if Wilkes could have had better prospects of gain or promotion in writing for Bute than in writing against him, he doubtless, would have supported that minister's measures, for his aim was, to make his fortune.

While Mr. Wilkes was vilifying the administration of government, he at the same time took a prudent care to flatter the people, and make the warmest professions of an affectionate attachment to them, and an entire devotion to their interests.

In the British Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1770, there is a copy of a letter of Mr. Wilkes, that was to be communicated to a citizen of London, in which he wrote as follows:—"I have, sir, a real pleasure in finding out and following the opinion of the people. I will thro' life be faithful to their cause, I firmly and sincerely believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. I wish always to hear it clear and distinct. When I do, I will obey it as a divine call, with spirit and alacrity, fearless of every consequence, and dutifully submitting my own private opinion."

Behold the man I see how his patriot heart diffends with a pure and ardent love to the people! And the people on their part, bless him with ten thousand tongues, and even iron lungs are worn out or ulcerated in veiling his praises. At his approach, they throw up their hats and caps, and fill the air with shouts—unharness his carriage, and putting themselves in the place of the horses, draw him with their own hands through the streets; or else carry him in triumph on their shoulders. Indeed he was a shrewd man, & none knew better how to ride upon the people's shoulders.

At length the day of recompence came—Wilkes obtained the chamberlainship of the City of London, worth it has been said, 7000l. sterling a year. His fortune was now made—the fire of patriotism instantly ceased to glow and his sovereign contempt of the people soon appeared.

When afterwards lord George Gordon undertook to set the demagogue, and head a vast and riotous multitude, Mr. Wilkes was a most zealous and active supporter of government, and in person led out the posse communitatis, to suppress the rioters. Nay, he even went so far as to say, that if power were given to him he would not leave a single rioter alive.

The king and ministry, in recompence of his zealous attachment, freely forgave his former political heresies, and iniquities, and he lived and died in the pale of the political church—an orthodox believer in and supporter of the measures of administration.—Peace be to his ashes! I would not have disturbed them but for the public good.

These sketches of the political character of Mr. Wilkes, may be instructive to the present age. In all the different ages of the world, the intrigues of ambitious men and the arts of popular deception, have been much the same. And whenever we see a man blowing the trumpet to proclaim his own patriotism; flattering the people, and professing towards them unbounded affection and an entire devotedness to their views and interests, we may justly suspect he intends to make his fortune.

#### HISTORICUS.

#### IN ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, 1801.

WHEREAS great injustice might arise from a continuance of the practice of passing accounts against deceased persons on the mere motion of the parties presenting them, without notice to the Executor or Administrator, it is therefore ORDERED, that the Register give Notice in both of the Eastern newspapers that this Court will sit on the third Mondays in November, January, March, May July & September respectively, for the purpose of passing accounts against the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of this to require all Executors and Administrators to take notice."

The foregoing Order was made, & entered on the Minutes of the Orphans Court, at October Term, 1801.—All Executors and Administrators are hereby required to attend to the same.

JAMES PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot County.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons that are in any manner indebted to me the subscriber or to the estates of the late Messrs. Nathan, Edward and Noble Wright, of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby forewarned against paying any of the said debts to David Woolford, and I do hereby declare that any power of attorney that he the said David Woolford may have had from me, is null & void.

ANN WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, October 10, 1801.

4w.—'90.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broken open on the night of the 7th of this inst. and two Silver Watches Stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the back broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the balance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case flimsy badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the balance-works out of order, one side of the balance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place that the top of the wings plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire twisted, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confessed, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princeps Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

'90.

#### Public Vendue.

#### TO BE SOLD.

A Public Vendue on Monday the 16th November next at the late dwelling-house of John Wynn Harrison, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said deceased—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
SOPHIA HARRISON, Exec't.  
Talbot county, Oct. 27, 1801.—'90

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county, in the state aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or one of them, at or before the first Monday next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1801.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'r.

3w.—'90.

#### Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, JUN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced running his stage twice a week from his Ferry to Easton, to wit, on Tuesdays & Saturdays, for the better accommodation of passengers wishing to cross the bay to Annapolis, as well as those to go to Easton or elsewhere. While he acknowledges the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, he assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of the same. His stage will arrive in Easton on the above days at twelve o'clock, and return at three o'clock of the same day.

Due notice will be given should a change in the running of the stage be necessary during the winter.  
October 27, 1801.

'90.

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the inspection of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35. And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizable casks, Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Fredericktown, Hagerstown, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

2w.—'90.





## COACHEE & HORSES

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

## Notice.

### SELECTED.

"Hope travels thro' nor quits us when  
we die."

O HITHER come, with radiant eye,  
Brightest cherub of the sky,  
By love unknown, to mortals given,  
Child of truth and heir of heaven.

O drive from hence the fiend Des-  
pair,  
With wistful eye and scatter'd hair,  
Sickening as the cheerful scene  
Of shadowy hills and meadows green;  
Retiring oft, where cypress gloom  
O'erhang the mansion of the tomb,  
"Feeds on thoughts" that murder  
sleep,  
While boading horrors o'er her creep;  
Or walking, with disordered pace,  
While purple tears distain her face;  
Climbing to the dizzy height  
Of hanging rocks involv'd in night,  
Sits, heedless of the winds that blow,  
And hears the swelling waves below.

When throbbing grief and restless  
pain,  
Ask relief, but all in vain,  
When Slander pours her poison'd  
dart,  
And smiles to see it reach my heart,  
When wither'd Envy, Scorpion like,  
Whets her sting in act to strike,  
When Disappointment passing by,  
Turns her head with mocking eye,  
Then point me to your native home,  
Where such troubles never come.

But when I quit this "mortal  
coil,"  
And death smites ghastly o'er his  
spoil,  
O light me o'er this dark abyss,  
Thro' opening scenes of endless bliss.

### For Sale

TWO Tracts of Land, lying in Dor-  
chester county, on Checonsco River,  
one containing six hundred acres—  
the other four hundred acres, both tracts  
are well improved, the soil of said lands  
are equal to any in the county, and adapted  
to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any per-  
son inclining to purchase, it is presumed,  
will wish to view the premises.  
Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank  
river, it being a part of the Indian lands,  
the two containing three hundred & sixty  
acres of land, & now in high cultivation;  
the situation of the two last mentioned  
tracts are equal for health and prospect to  
any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his  
Creditors, that a variety and  
number of accidents in business in his in-  
dividual capacity as well as a partner of  
the House of Anderson & Murdie, being  
unable to discharge the just claims & de-  
mands against him, intends to apply and  
petition the next General Assembly of Ma-  
ryland for a discharge from all his debts  
in his individual & partnership capaci-  
ties, upon conditions of giving up all his  
real personal & mixed property for the  
benefit of his creditors, and according to  
the directions heretofore prescribed by the  
Legislature of this State in like cases.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801.

6w. '86.

### Notice is hereby given. That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chan-  
cellor of Maryland, will be exposed to  
public sale, on the premises, on the 10th  
day of Nov. next, the real estate whereof  
William Moore late of Cecil county, died  
seized, being part of Bohemia Manor,  
beautifully situated on Bohemia River near  
the ferry—On the premises are improve-  
ments of every description to accommodate  
a farmer—The buildings are all new—  
The terms of sale are bond and security for  
one half of the purchase money and interest  
within one year, & the residue within two  
years from the day of sale; and the cre-  
ditors of the said William Moore are here-  
by required to produce their claims with the  
vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the  
Chancery-Office within six months from  
the said 10th of Nov. next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1801.

### FOR SALE.

THE Coach is two years old, the  
Horses six and seven.—They may be  
seen, & particulars made known by ap-  
plying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near  
Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the sub-  
scriber hath severly obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county,  
in Maryland, Letters of Administration  
on the Personal Estates of William Mace  
and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester  
county, deceased. All person having claims  
against the said deceased persons, are here-  
by warned to exhibit the same with the  
Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in  
the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th  
day of March next.—They may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estates. Given under my hand this  
29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors  
of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent  
Debtor, of Talbot County, that the sub-  
scriber hath been by the Chancellor appoint-  
ed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the  
Chancellor hath limited and appointed the  
28th day of April next, before which they  
are to bring in and declare their claims to  
me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
subscriber intends to apply to the  
next General Assembly for an Act discharg-  
ing him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS.

September 18, 1801.

6w+

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
subscriber intends petitioning  
the next Assembly, to relieve him from  
debts which from a variety of misfor-  
tunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801.

6w.—'87.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber means to apply to the  
next general assembly of Maryland  
for an Act to relieve him from debts which  
he is unable to pay.

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801.

6w. '86.

### WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the Es-  
tate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls  
of Dorchester county. He must be a single  
man, acquainted with farming, and ca-  
pable of keeping plain accounts. An Over-  
seer is also wanted for her farm on Trans-  
quakin. Liberal wages will be given to  
persons well qualified for the above em-  
ployments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

tf.—'86.

### EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Professorship of the Languages  
in the Easton Academy having be-  
come vacant by the death of the Reverend  
Doctor Bowie, NOTICE is hereby given  
that the Standing Committee of the Board  
of Trustees are authorized & empowered to  
receive proposals from, & to contract with,  
any well qualified person who may think  
proper to apply for that professorship, and  
who will accept the same upon the terms  
and principles on which it was exercised  
by the late professor. Application may be  
made to the subscriber, by whom the terms  
will be communicated.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Professorship of the neighboring parish  
is rendered vacant by the same event; and  
it is probable that a Clergyman may find  
it convenient to officiate in both depart-  
ments.

Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801

THIS Farm is situated in Talbot  
county, on Choptank river, a few  
miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry,  
adjoining the lands of the late Cap-  
tain Birkhead and Tristram Bowdle.  
The situation of this farm is high,  
healthy & agreeable, commanding an  
extensive view of the Choptank; it  
contains several tracts of land, which  
altogether (including the marsh) a-  
mount to 618 1/2 Acres. It will  
shortly be divided into two equal parts,  
and then sold either separately or al-  
together.

Part of the Cleared Land is very  
fine, and the residue is such as may be  
made very good by carting out shells,  
of which there are immensely large  
banks belonging to the land where  
there have been old Indian settlements.  
Adjoining to the arable land is an ex-  
tensive salt marsh, which may at a small  
expence be rendered so productive of  
hay and grafs, as to enable the pro-  
prietor to support a very large flock  
of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine  
timber land, and there is a very good  
site on it for a ship yard, convenient  
to the dwelling house. The improve-  
ments are a comfortable Dwelling  
House, about eighteen feet by twenty-  
four, a Kitchen, and a large To-  
bacco House almost new; a young  
thriving Apple Orchard and many  
good fruit trees. The terms of sale  
will be reasonable. Apply to John  
Goldsborough, junr. at Easton, or the  
subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

I HAVE several small Tracts of Land  
in Caroline County, that I wish to dis-  
pose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next General  
Assembly of the state of Maryland for the  
benefit of an Insolvent Act.

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county. Sept. 17, 1801.

8w.† '85.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next Ge-  
neral Assembly of the State of Mary-  
land for an Act of Insolvency, to re-  
lieve me from the payment of all my  
Debts, which from a variety of losses, I  
am unable to pay.

JOHN M'CLARAN.

### Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphan's  
Court of Dorchester county, in Mary-  
land, Letters of Administration on the  
Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning,  
late of the said county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber on or before the tenth  
day of March next.—They may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

October 13, 1801.

3w.—'88.

### PUBLIC VENDUE.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue on  
Monday the 9th of November  
next, beginning at 10 o'clock, the pro-  
perty of the widow Stevens, living at  
the place called Rich Bottom, such as  
Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, and some  
Household Furniture. A credit of 9  
months will be given on all sums ex-  
ceeding three pounds, by giving bond  
or note with approved security, and if  
not paid within the 9 months they are  
to bear interest from the day of sale.

October 20, 1801.

3w.—'89.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for  
sale. Apply to the Printer.  
October 15, 1801.

3w.—'89.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next Ge-  
neral Assembly of Maryland for an  
Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from  
the payment of my Debts which from  
a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN

of Jessup.

Kent county, September 14, 1801.

6w.—'87.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I in-  
tend to petition the next General  
Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from  
Debts, which from a variety of losses, I  
am unable to pay.

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.

6w.—'88.

### EASTON RACES.

ON Wednesday the 4th of November  
next will be run for, Over a Hand-  
some Course near this place, the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of  
250 Dollars. The second day a Colts  
Purse of 150 Dollars. The third day a  
Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained.  
Free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding,  
carrying weights, and subject to the direc-  
tion of the Club.

Per order of the President,

MITCHELL RUSSUM, Sec'y.

Sept. 29th, 1801.

5w. '86

### WANT TO PURCHASE.

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women,  
girls, and small boys are most  
wanting; but the purchaser would take  
them in families, or in one entire  
gang, provided it suited the feller.—  
For such negroes, the cash will be paid  
down, and a generous price given.—  
The purchaser wishes in making this  
purchase, to get 10 or 12 house ser-  
vants—women and girls. A line ad-  
dressed to D. P. and sent to the post-  
office at Centerville, will be particu-  
larly attended to. The purchaser will  
go in the country to see such negroes if  
they can be obtained, and purposes re-  
maining in Centerville three or four  
months for the accomplishment of this  
object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Mary-  
land, October 5, 1801.

8w+—'87.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the  
subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans Court of Caroline Coun-  
ty, in Maryland, Letters of Admini-  
stration on the personal Estate of Tho-  
mas Wynn Lookerman, late of the  
county aforesaid, deceased:—All per-  
sons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber on or before the  
10th day of March next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th  
day of September, one thousand eight  
hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER.

3w+—'87.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler.

Baltimore,

THE

A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland;  
and are now ready for delivery at the  
Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton.  
Those subscribers residing in Kent,  
Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dor-  
chester, Somerset, and Worcester coun-  
ties, are requested to apply for their  
copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801.

—'87.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against  
the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie,  
late of Talbot county, deceased, are re-  
quested to exhibit them, properly authenti-  
cated, to the subscriber on or before the first  
day of January next; and all persons in-  
debted to said estate are requested to make  
immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.





The battle of Marengo is said to form one of the finest features in the cap of French victories. That our readers may see in what distressful scenes and seas of blood the laurels of war best flourish, we publish an extract from a work written lately by a Mr. Petit, a Frenchman, giving an account of that celebrated engagement.

The clock at Marengo struck ten, when we were returning slowly towards San Juliano. Numbers, harried with fatigue, but more for want of sleep, doled upon their horses backs, but were every instant roused by the painful cries of those who were borne across firelocks, or temporary hand-barrens; or of those who, abandoned and scattered in the fields, implored our aid. Thus every humane and sensitive heart was penetrated with that melancholy to which the true soldier is no stranger, and which does him so much honor. Horses, limping here and there, upon three legs, calling to our own by their instinctive neighings; at every step too it was necessary to turn out of our way, so as to avoid treading upon the wounded. The ditches and the roads often presented the scene of caissons, and other carriages, as well as cannon, overturned. Further off we beheld houses devoured by the flames, and tumbling upon the heads of the wretched owners, half dead by the fears which had driven them to the expedient of hiding themselves in the cellars and other subterraneous places. The total darkness which surrounded us, made the picture additionally frightful. Prisoners not knowing, where to go, but with the hope of escaping, wandered at random. If they were met by French soldiers, bending under the weight of their comrades, they were forced to turn back, and bear on their shoulders those respectable burdens.

At length arrived at head quarters, which served as the ambulance of the army, every one stowed himself as he could, among the dying & the dead, without the piercing cries of the former being able any longer to surmount the violence of sleep. The next morning, hunger taking its turn to prevail, I, in a melancholy condition, entered the great court to look for something for myself and horse to eat. I was then struck with a sight so horrible, that I shuddered all over. More than three thousand Frenchmen & Austrians, heaped one upon another in the yard, in the granaries, the stables & out-houses, even in the very cellars and vaults, were uttering the most lamentable cries, blended with the severest curses against the surgeons, there being too few to dress all the wounded at once. Every where I heard the languishing voice of comrades, or of my faithful friends, who begged of me something to eat or drink. All that I could do was to fetch them some water. In truth, forgetting my own wants, & those of my horse, I staid more than two hours, running backwards and for-

wards, performing by turns, the part of a surgeon and an hospital attendant.

Prisoners were brought in from every part, which increased the number of the famished. In short, this was a day that appeared of an insupportable length to all of us. However, an event which gave birth to a great many conjectures, moderated in some degree, our endless inquietude. An Austrian officer came to parley, and a French aide-de-camp set out immediately to Alexandria.

No one knew any thing of the business, & yet every one made a Gazette of it, after his own manner. Berthier went off to that place about noon, leaving us all in the greatest expectation for no one dared to hope for that which we learnt the next day to have been obtained. We were early in the morning informed of the news of the armistice, which filled the French army with a joy never before experienced; while that of the Austrians, forming with rage, filed off the next and succeeding days before us, on the field of battle, still reeking with their and our blood, and where the carcases began to taint the air with their putrid exhalations.

And now a supply of subsistence & other necessities began to arrive, as well as carriages for the conveyance of the sick. A fraternal partition of these comforts was made among all the victims of that bloody day. Without any iniquity or jealousy, the Austrian was seen with the Frenchman, who, two days before, would have cut one another's throats. They were seen to receive from the same hands, under the same roof in the same chamber, the required help and the urgent care of succouring of humanity.

#### AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE IMMENSE SALT-MINES IN POLAND.

THE salt mines of this country are striking objects of natural curiosity. These are wonderful caverns; several hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of these are dug four different kinds of salt; one extremely hard, like crystal; another, softer, but clearer; a third white, but brittle; these are all brackish but the fourth is fresher. These four kinds are dug in different mines near the city of Cracow; on one side of them is a stream of salt water; and on the other, one of fresh. The revenue arising from these and other salt mines is very considerable, & forms a part of the royal revenue, till they were seized by the emperor, being situated within the provinces of which he dismembered from Poland; the annual average profit of that of Wieliczka was 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,222,440 Sterling. The latter, indeed, is the most considerable salt mine in the world, &

from it a great part of the continent is supplied with that article. Wieliczka is a small town about eight miles from Cracow; the mine is excavated in a ridge of hills at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been wrought above 600 years, for they are mentioned in the Polish annals so early as 1237 under Boleslaus the Chaste, and not then as a new discovery, how much earlier they were known cannot be ascertained.

There are eight openings or descents into this mine, six in the fields, and two in the town itself, which are mostly used for letting down the workmen, and taking up the salt; the others being chiefly used for letting in wood and other necessities.

The openings are five feet square, and about four wide; they are lined throughout with timber, and at the top of each there is a large wheel with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down & drawn up; & this is worked by a horse. When a stranger has curiosity to see the works, he must descend by one of these holes; he is first to put on a miner's coat over his cloaths, and then being led to the mouth of the hole by a miner, who serves for a guide, the miner fastens a smaller rope to the large one, and ties it about himself; he sits in this, and, taking the stranger in his lap, gives the sign to be let down. When several go down together, the custom is, that when the first is let down about three yards, the wheel stops, another miner takes another in his lap & descends about three yards farther; the wheel then stops for another pair, and so on till the whole company are seated, then the wheel is again worked, and the whole string of adventurers are let down together. It is no uncommon thing for forty people to go down in this manner. When the wheel is finally set going, it never stops till they are all down; but the descent is very slow and gradual, and it is a very uncomfortable time, while they all recollect that their lives depend on the goodness of the rope. They are carried down a narrow and dark well to the depth of six hundred feet perpendicular; this is in reality an immense depth, but the terror and tediousness of the descent makes it appear to most people vastly more than it is. As soon as the first miner touches the ground at the bottom, he slips out of the rope and sets his companion upon his legs, and the rope continues descending till all the rest do the same.

The place where they are set down is perfectly dark, but the miners strike fire and light a small lamp, by means of which (each taking the stranger he has care of by the arm) they lead them through a number of strange passages & meanders, all descending lower and lower, till they come to certain ladders by which they descend an immense depth, and this through passages perfectly dark. The damp, cold, and darkness of these places,

and the horror of being so many yards under ground, generally makes strangers heartily repent before they get thus far; but when at bottom they are well rewarded for their pains, by a sight that could never have been expected after so much horror.

At the bottom of the left ladder the stranger is received in a small dark cavern, walled up perfectly close on all sides. To increase the terror of the scene, it is usual for the guide to pretend the utmost terror on the apprehension of his lamp going out, declaring they must perish in the mass of the mine if it did. When arrived in this dreary chamber, he puts out his light, as if by accident, and after much cant, catches the stranger by the hand, & drags him through a narrow creek into the body of the mine, when there bursts at once upon his view a world, the lustre of which is scarcely to be imagined. It is a spacious plain, containing a whole people, a kind of subterraneous republic, with houses, carriages, roads, &c. This is wholly composed of one vast bed of salt, which is all hard rock, as bright and glittering as crystal, and the whole space before him is formed of lofty arched vaults, supported by columns of salt, and roofed with the same, so that the columns, and indeed the whole fabric, seem composed of the purest crystal.

They have many public lights in this place continually burning for the general use, and the blaze of these reflected from every part of the mine, gives a more glittering prospect than any thing above ground can possibly exhibit. Were this the whole beauty of the spot, it were sufficient to attract our wonder; but this is only a small part. The salt (though generally clear and bright as crystal) is in some places tinged with all the colours of precious stones, as blue, yellow, purple, and green; there are numerous columns wholly composed of these kinds, and look like masses of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, & sapphires darting a radiance which the eye can hardly bear, & which has given many people occasion to compare it to the supposed magnificence of heaven.

Besides the variety of forms in these vaults, tables, arches, and columns, which are framed as they dig out the salt for the purpose of keeping up the roof, there is a vast variety of others, grotesque and finely figured, the work of nature, and these generally of the purest and brightest salt.

The roofs of the chambers are in many places full of salt, hanging pendant from the top in the form of icicles, and having all the hues and colors of the rainbow; the walls are covered with various congelations of the same kind, and the very floors, when not too much trodden and battered, are covered with globules of the same sort of beautiful materials.

In various parts of this spacious plain, stand the huts of the miners



and families, some standing single, & others in clusters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground, and hundreds of people are born and live their lives here.

Through the midst of this plain lies the great road to the mouth of the mine. This road is always filled with carriages, loaded with salt out of the farthest part of the mine, and carrying them to the place where the rope belonging to the wheel receives them, the drivers of the carriages are merry, & singing, and the salt looks like a load of gems. The horses kept here are a very great number, and when once let down, they never see the day light again; but some of the men take frequent occasions of going up & breathing the fresh air. The instruments principally used by the miners are pick-axes, hammers and chisels; with these they dig out the salt in the form of cylinders, each of many hundred weight. This is found the most convenient method of getting them out of the mine, and as soon as got above ground, they are broken into small pieces, and sent to the mills, where they are ground to powder. The finest sort of the salt is frequently cut into toys, and often passes for real crystal. This hard kind makes a great part of the floor of the mine; and what is most surprising in the whole place is, that there runs constantly over this, and through a large part of the mine, a spring of fresh water sufficient to supply the inhabitants and their horses, so that they need not have any from above ground. The horses usually grow blind after they have been some little time in the mine, but they do as well for service afterwards as before.

After admiring the wonders of this amazing place, it is no very comfortable remembrance to the stranger, that he is to go back again through the same dismal way he came, and indeed the journey is not much better than the prospect: the only means of getting up is by the rope and little more ceremony is used in the journey than in drawing up of a piece of salt.

The salt dug from this mine is called Zieba, or Green salt, but for what reason it is difficult to determine, its color being an iron grey; when pounded it has a dirty ash color like what we call brown salt. The mine appears to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions, given by Mr. Cox: Its known breadth (says he) is 1115 feet, its length 669 feet, and depth 743; this, however, is to be understood only of the part which has been actually worked, as to the real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine, it is not possible to conjecture.

#### Latest Foreign News.

From the London papers received at the office of the New-York Daily Advertiser, by the Maryland, from London.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

American flour, per barrel of 196 lbs. from 45 to 50s. sterling; Wheat 7s. to 90s. per quarter; Rice 2s. to 26s. per cwt.

The three points in the neutral question, which has happily been adjusted by the treaty with Russia, were—that "free bottoms make free goods"—the contraband of war—and the right of search under convoy. The first of these, and that which was most strongly insisted upon by the Northern Confederacy, has now been completely abandoned, as the property of an enemy on board a neutral ship is acknowledged by the treaty to be lawful prize. The articles to be deemed contraband of war are limited & defined; but it is to be observed, that in our treaties with Russia, in 1766 & 1797, naval stores were not included. We have here acted upon specific treaties, and these must also be our guide when we come to a final settlement with Denmark and Sweden. With respect to the right of search, it is very properly restricted to the King's ships, which are first to examine the papers of the conveying vessel, & are not to de-

tain any particular ship, "unless there appears a reasonable ground of suspicion." In return for this free & fair concession, we have obtained a security against the abuse so frequently practiced by neutral flags; as no vessels is to be considered as the property of the country whose flag it carries, unless the captain of the ship, & one half of the crew at least, are the subjects of that country.

If any person can suppose that too much has been conceded with respect to the right of search, we shall resort to an evidence certainly not partial, & give Mr. Fox's opinion on the subject. In his speech of the 25th of March last, he says, "The only difficulty would be which to condemn as most monstrous—a neutral pretending to supply one belligerent with the means of mischief to another—or a belligerent insisting upon an universal right of search in all cases, and making innocent commerce the sport of its whim, in express contempt of specific regulations. It is between these extremes that the general interest of the commonwealth of nations finds the true equitable medium." It is precisely on that medium between the two extremes that we conceive the present treaty to be founded.

There is strong reason to suppose that the French and their allied squadrons, though they shew at present so much shyness to appear, are waiting for dark nights and equinoctial gales; as the only means which are left to them to elude the vigilance and superiority of our naval force. It is even thought by some, that the sole reason for protracting the negotiation on the part of the enemy is, that the issue of this daring and desperate measure should first be tried. It is the character, however, of our present minister, to combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. Whilst he holds forth moderation in treating, he cannot and will not be deluded from using the utmost vigour of action and preparation. He knows too well, that "when all is at stake, nothing should be left to hazard."

We last night received, by express, the Paris papers to the 30th ult.—There are, as has usually been the case of late, extremely barren of intelligence. The two last *Moniteurs* are filled with the formulary proceedings of the Electoral College, and of the Diet of the Empire, for some months back, on the subject of the treaty of Luneville. They form a mass of diplomatic dullness, ending in absolute nullity. We are led to this conclusion, not merely from the article dated Ratibon & according to which the Diet resigns into the hands of the Emperor the whole business of the Secularizations in Germany, but from the strong and apparent necessity which presents itself of taking an affair of such complicated interests from out of their Chancery pleadings. The Diet, it will be seen, reserves to itself the authority of examining what shall have been done in this case by the Emperor, in concert with Russia and Prussia, & with the assent of the First Consul. It retains the barren right of reviling that which it cannot possibly supersede.—*Rifum tenatis?*—An article from Madrid affects to give the substance of the treaty with Portugal, but it states little with respect to Spain which was not known before; and with regard to the concessions made by the court of Lisbon to France, we are still left to found our conjectures on the exorbitant demands formerly made by Buonaparte.—The inferior French prints copy our gazette relative to the evacuation of Egypt, but they copy also the example of the Official Journal, in passing it over without remark. A letter from Boulogne states, that all is at present quiet in that quarter, but bears testimony to the vigilance of our navy, which has taken or destroyed a division of their flotilla going to Boulogne from St. Valery, and blocked up another in Calais harbor. Of the Dutch coast and off Brest our forces have shewn themselves equally on the alert, though no opportunity has offered for them to manifest their accustomed prowess. The menacing invaders stand in all parts upon the defensive, and their hopes and their vessels are equally *aground*.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

KEEN, (N. H.) Oct. 17.

#### UPPER CANADA.

NIAGARA, Sept. 19.

THE following letter, dated at Detroit, October 10, 1801 was published in several of the state papers:—

#### "THE OLD GAME AGAIN."

"A sergeant Cole, belonging to the Canadian Volunteers and a party with passports from Capt. M'Lean, came to the American side, in disguise, in pursuit of deserters. They endeavored to trepan a sergeant-major Knowland, in the United States service, but were unsuccessful. In returning to their boats in the evening, they broke open the door of a Frenchman, of considerable property and respectability; he resisted and struck the sergeant with an ax, which bruised his head very much;—but they dragged the Frenchman to their canoe, where he broke from them; they pursued & run him through with their side arms; he again strove to leave them, but they quieted him by a blow with a paddle on his head, and rowed over to the British side;—the man died in a few hours. The Americans have demanded the perpetrators."

#### Remarks on the above.

The statement in general we believe is correct; but, that ever Cole was properly if at all demanded until within a few days, is what we may set down as materially incorrect; for the officer sent from the executive of the North-West Territory arrived about three weeks since and waited on our executive then at York, and received his excellency's offer for the delivery of the offender at any place he could elect: he elected Fort Niagara. Before his excellency's order could be known or executed at Kingston, at which post Cole then was, intimation was given of an officer being dispatched from Detroit for the purpose. Cole fled, & cannot as yet be taken, and left behind him a challenge to the British & American armies to catch him. Diligent search is making for him, parties are sent in all directions, and a reward of Twenty Guineas is offered for his apprehension.

The order of captain M'Lean, and the conduct of Cole, were by our magistrates and all others at the time and now are reprobated, inasmuch that they of the vicinity of Malden, remonstrated against the captain, and did further in the business whatever by law, or a respect to the government of the offence to July last, a period of 9 months, Cole was stationed very near the place he committed the fact, and why not in that time, and before his removal to Kingston, demand him? One of the material witnesses is dead, and we heard the other is also, & Cole is fled, & if he be not taken; or, should he be taken and go unchanged for want of proof, we hope the papers under that government will not charge us with their neglect, the death of the witnesses or flight of the offender; but should they do it, it will be only playing over "the old game again." We will not resort an expression so exceedingly apropos; for the murderer is from the states and so far "the old game," & the murdered a Canadian, and thus far "again."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Some affect, says a correspondent, to believe that no enquiry will be made as to the charges brought against the late public officers; or, that if made, they will be found guilty.—They are wretchedly mistaken. The business will not, cannot, and shall not sleep. It is for the interest, honor, and happiness of the people of America, to have it cleared up, and that vengeance should light where it ought. Robbery and burning are charges of the highest nature. No man, innocent, should lie under them; and no man, if guilty, should escape. The people will not suffer such a thing. They expect from the administration a

strict scrutiny, and that he clearance, or the condemnation be made as public as the charges have been. This is a voice which will be heard; and it is the voice of

#### PUBLIC VIRTUE.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 5.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution for the annual meeting of the Legislature of this state, several members of the house of delegates attended, but not having a sufficient number adjourned till the next morning, when they met, and made choice of Charles Frazier, Esq. as their speaker.

A sufficient number of senators to compose a house attending on Wednesday, they met, and chose the honorable Richard Harwood, Esq. their president, the general assembly then proceeded to business.

#### THE HERALD.

B A S T O N .

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to the editors of the Federal Gazette, dated November 1.

#### "GENTLEMEN,

"Captain Walker being about to depart for your city, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with a line, to inform you that the ship Two Friends, capt. M'Neal, has arrived at Charleston on the 21st ult. from Hamburg, but left from Cowes, 32 days, bringing accounts from London to the 15th of September, by which we learn that Mr. Addington has resigned his situation as prime minister, and that Mr. Pitt was again to resume the reins of government.—Lord Nelson had sailed from the Downs for Boulogne, with a more formidable force, in consequence of the flotilla at that place having got into the outer harbor. The correspondence between England & France is at an end, Buonaparte having demanded, as a preliminary to the negotiation, that Great Britain should give up all the colonial possessions captured from France and her allies.—The invasion of England, it is now seriously thought must take place, and the duke of York, and other officers, have been sent to the different parts of the coast, in order to expedite the preparations, making to repel the attack.—Prussia is striving to revive the armed neutrality of the north, or at least to embroil Great Britain again on that subject. The emperor of Russia has in vain endeavored to get Prussia to accede to the new Russian treaty of the 17th of June last. Sweden is highly dissatisfied with it; and Denmark withholds her approbation.—The funds have considerably fallen—the hopes of a negotiation are vanished: with such a change, it is certain there can be no peace this year.

"If the above "extracts" are of any service, it will give me the satisfaction of having contributed, to the information of your friends. Our borough now enjoys a healthy air, and the horrors of the fever have entirely subsided; and permit me to congratulate you on the health your city has enjoyed this year."

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST

There is something brewing in the Cabinet which we cannot understand. Time will develop it. Perhaps we shall discover by the President's speech what new measures are to be adopted, what new plans are in agitation. We wish an explanation of the motives that induced Gallatin's orders to the Commissioners of Loans, &c.—As far as we have been able to learn the causes of Habershman's resignation, we trace it to the disagreement between the President and himself. We are told that Mr. Jefferson felt for Mr. Habershman and informed him that it was his gracious will that the contracts which the Post Master General should hereafter make for carrying the mail, should be extended to half a year. Mr. Habershman informed him that they had generally been made for two or three or four years; & represented to the President that it would be injurious to the



revenue to limit their duration to a short period as one year; that many who enter into contracts for carrying the mail, were obliged to furnish themselves with horses and stages, often at great expense; which they could not afford to do, and which they would not do, to receive the benefits that might result from a single year; that by so furnishing themselves, the revenue itself was increased, and the contractors carried the mail at much less price than they otherwise would. The President still insisted that he should confine the contract to but one year. Mr. Ha berham then informed him that his duty to the interests of the revenue would not permit him to do so; and that if the President still insisted, he had no alternative, and must resign. The President still insisted, and Mr. Ha berham resigned.

Such is the information we have received from various persons; and we have no doubt of its correctness.

The true cause of the conduct of the executive we imagine was indirectly to dismiss Mr. Ha berham, who has the appointment of all the post-masters in the United States, and who makes contracts with all the mail carriers. Thus a Democratic Post-Master General may be appointed, who will feel no repugnance at ejecting many Federal Post-Masters from office, to introduce those of a different cast. Matthew Lyon, it is said, expects to contract for carrying the mail on many roads in Kentucky. A Democratic Post-Master General might not feel so great a repugnance to give him such a price as he might demand, as perhaps a Federal officer might. There are many Democrats who are longing for the offices of Deputy Post-Masters; and many who wish to contract for carrying the mail at their own price.

The conduct of Mr. Ha berham is highly commendable, and has ever been while in office. We have great cause to fear that his successor, whoever he may be, will not command that confidence, and approbation, so justly bestowed on Mr. Ha berham.

#### FROM THE SAME.

Love of fame is said to be an universal passion, the direction of which to proper objects, appears to be one great end of government. In republics, it ought to rest on the public approbation of merit; as in monarchies, it seeks pre-eminence of rank, as the reward of merit.

While merit is cultivated, the republican form excels; because by admitting no permanent power, republics exclude permanent evil; they admit no evil, which public virtue may not remedy; whereas evil in monarchies cannot be remedied but by the sword.

By public virtue I understand, not only a religious performance of the moral duties, but also, a filial affection for our country, and a passion for supporting its dignity & fidelity alone, disregarding other countries in all respects, save that of justice, the performance of which all nations owe to God, the only judge between them.

To a person contemplating the blessings which the republican form of government might spread over our land, Mr. Jefferson's disregard of merit, in order to gratify his partisans, appears deplorable.

Were parties subjected to merit, our felicity would be complete: and on the 4th of March, Mr. Jefferson gave us hopes that it would be so: but on the 12th of July, he determined to array parties, and said to the merchants of New-Haven, that for the fulfilment of the will of the people the removal of their servants, even meritorious servants, it made his duty; whereas, the truth is, that on appointing officers, the people had no right; they had not a thought of expressing their will on any subject, other than that Mr. Jefferson should be President. A President of the United States of America, who holds his language on the 4th of March, and who dares to call the gratification of his partisans a fulfilment of the will of the people, dishonours the people, and ought to be displaced.

Monarchs say, such is our pleasure, & their subjects must obey. Shall our

President use his pleasure, by saying such is the will of the people?

#### A REPUBLICAN.

Oct. 1801.

The address of Gov. Tichenor, to the Legislature of Vermont at the opening of the present session, contains the following excellent sentiments on the subject of appointments. "It cannot be necessary, nor is it expedient, to make that, which the Constitution contemplates as a very serious and important duty, become a matter of party contention or private interest. By avoiding every thing which has the appearance of partiality, of intolerance and private interest, and by aiming to appoint those men who are the best qualified to discharge the public offices and services, we preserve to ourselves the approbation of our own minds, & give to our fellow citizens complete evidence that the principles of Republicanism are not the principles of contention, of intolerance of individual interest, or of faction; but those of candor, of public utility, and national prosperity."

## FALL GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE,**

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

TO those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,  
Nov. 7, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the Estate of David Smith, Esq. late of Dorchester county, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber.

JOHN SMITH,  
Administrator.

Nov. 1, 1801.

#### Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Vendue in Easton on the 25th of November next, a LOT of WOOD LAND, containing about 28 acres, eight miles from Easton, on the head of St. Michael's Creek, and adjoining the lands of Dr. E. Martin and Mr. Samuel Abbott. The Land will be shown to any person making application to Mr. William Harris living near the same. Terms of sale are twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

HENRY MAYNADEIR.  
October 14, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons that are in any manner indebted to me the subscriber, or to the estates of the late Messrs. Nathan, Edward and Noble Wright, of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby forewarned against paying any of the said debts to David Woolford, and I do hereby declare that any power of attorney that he the said David Woolford may have had from me, is null & void.

ANN WRIGHT.  
Dorchester county, October 10, 1801.

#### PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the 30th day of this month will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur Bryan, deceased—All the Horses belonging to his different farms; a number of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of Impressed Crop Tobacco, and a great variety of Books & Farming Utensils. And on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to Sale at the same place, all the Negroes then remaining unsold, they consist of men and boys, women and girls, and some children, & are perhaps the most valuable number of slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—all the oxen and carts, a number of milch cows, and in general, every article then undisposed of. A considerable credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Wye Manor, Nov. 4, 1801.

#### PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next if, not sold by private sale, from 1 or 2 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more, among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a long credit well given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the State aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or one of them, at or before the first Monday in May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1801.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.  
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'x.

#### IN ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, 1801.

WHEREAS great injustice might arise from a continuance of the practice of passing accounts against deceased persons on the mere motion of the parties presenting them, without notice to the Executor or Administrator, it is therefore ORDERED, that the Register give Notice in both of the Eastern newspapers that this Court will sit on the third Mondays in November, January, March, May July & September respectively, for the purpose of passing accounts against the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of this to require all Executors and Administrators to take notice.

The foregoing Order was made, & entered on the Minutes of the Orphans Court, at October Term, 1801.—All Executors and Administrators are hereby required to attend to the same.

JAMES PRICE, Register

of Wills for Talbot County.

Blank and other work in the Printing Line, may be had of the HERALD OFFICE with all possible dispatch.

#### Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAMAT, JUN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced running his stage twice a week from his Ferry to Easton, to wit, on Tuesdays & Saturdays, for the better accommodation of passengers wishing to cross the bay to Annapolis, as well as those to go to Easton or elsewhere. While he acknowledges the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, he assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of the same. His stage will arrive in Easton on the above days at twelve o'clock, and return at three o'clock of the same day.

Due notice will be given should a change in the running of the stage be necessary during the winter.

October 27, 1801.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst, and two Silver Watches stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the ballance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case shuts badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Brass, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

By the LEVY COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.  
August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the Inspector of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unauthorized casks, Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogheads, at herein before expressed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed."

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagerstown, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.



## For Sale

**TWO Tracts of Land**, lying in Dorchester county, on Choptank River; one containing six hundred acres, the other four hundred acres, both tracts are well improved, the soil of said lands are equal to any in the county, and adapted to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any person inclining to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank river, it being a part of the Indian lands, one containing three hundred & sixty acres of land, & now in high cultivation; the situation of the two last mentioned tracts are equal for health and prospect to any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber hereby notifies his Creditors, that a variety and number of accidents in business in his individual capacity as well as a partner of the House of Anderson & Murdie, being unable to discharge the just claims & demands against him, intends to apply and petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a discharge from all his debts in his individual & partnership capacities, upon conditions of giving up all his real personal & mixed property for the benefit of his creditors, and according to the directions heretofore prescribed by the Legislature of this State in like cases.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801.

6w. '86.

## Notice is hereby given, That

IN pursuance of the decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of Nov. next, the real estate whereof William Moore late of Cecil county, died seized, being part of Bohemia Manor, beautifully situated on Bohemia River near the ferry—On the premises are improvements of every description to accommodate a farmer—The buildings are all new—The terms of sale are bond and security for one half of the purchase money and interest within one year, & the residue within two years from the day of sale; and the creditors of the said William Moore are hereby required to produce their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor at the Chancery Office within six months from the said 10th of Nov. next.

ISAAC HORSEY, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1801.

## Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN

Kent county, September 14, 1801.

6w. '87.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.

6w. '88.

## WANT TO PURCHASE.

**FROM** 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanted; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller. For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given. The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house servants—women and girls. A line addressed to D. P. and sent to the post-office at Centerville, will be particularly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes remaining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern Shore, Maryland, October 5, 1801. 8w. '87.

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Thomas Wynn Doockermah, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and one.

MARGARET WALKER.

3w. '87.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler, Baltimore,

## A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland; and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801.

—'87.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

## COACHEE & HORSES

### FOR SALE.

**THE** Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Dea. Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath severally obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estates of William Mace and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased persons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of March next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anna Demini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give notice to the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in, and declare their claims to to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

## Public Vendue,

### TO BE SOLD

**A** Public Vendue on Monday the 10th November next at the late dwelling-house of John Wynn Harrison, deceased, part of the Personal Estate of the said deceased—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOPHIA HARRISON, Exec't.

Talbot county, Oct. 27, 1801.—90

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act discharging him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801.

6w. '87.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfortunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801.

6w. '87.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber means to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an Act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801. 6w. '86.

## WANTED

**A** N Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Overseer is also wanted for her farm on Transquakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above employments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

tf. '86.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

**THE** Professorship of the Languages in the Easton Academy having become vacant by the death of the Reverend Dea. Bowie, NOTICE is hereby given that the standing Committee of the Board of Trustees are authorized & empowered to receive proposals from, & to contract with, any well qualified person who may think proper to apply for that professorship, and who will accept the same upon the terms and principles on which it was exercised by the late professor. Application may be made to the subscriber, by whom the terms will be communicated.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectory of the neighboring parish is rendered vacant by the same event; and it is probable that a Clergyman may find it convenient to officiate in both departments.

Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.

## Notice.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

October 13, 1801.

3w. '88.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'LANAN.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.

October 15, 1801.

3w. '89.

## VALUABLE FARM

### FOR SALE.

**THIS** Farm is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry, adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birchhead and Tristram Bowdle. The situation of this farm is high, healthy & agreeable; commanding an extensive view of the Choptank; it contains several tracts of land, which altogether (including the marsh) amount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will shortly be divided into two equal parts, and then sold either separately or altogether.

Part of the Cleared Land is very fine, and the residue is such as may be made very good by carting out shells, of which there are immensely large banks belonging to the land where there have been old Indian settlements. Adjoining to the arable land is an extensive salt marsh, which may at a small expence be rendered so productive of hay and grafs, as to enable the proprietor to support a very large stock of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine timber land, and there is a very good site on it for a ship yard, convenient to the dwelling house. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, about eighteen feet by twenty-four, a Kitchen, and a large Tobacco House almost new; a young thriving Apple Orchard and many good fruit trees. The terms of sale will be reasonable. Apply to John Goldsborough, junr. at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

**I** HAVE several small Tracts of Land in Caroline County, that I wish to dispose of, either for money or on credit.

W. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, August 10, 1801.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the benefit of an Insolvent Debtor.

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county. Sept. 17, 1801.

8w. f. '85.

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of April next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, Anno Domini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jnr.

Administrator de bonis non.

3w. '91.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the Estate of Richard Tucker, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the 1st day of December next, and those persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES TUCKER.

Administrator of Richard Tucker, Queen Ann's County, Oct. 16, 1801.

8w. '91.

## WANTED.

**A** BOY, of about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

Sept. 1, 1801.





## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland :) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1801. (No. 593.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26

[The following article from the American Citizen will be found interesting. It furnishes another specimen of the insolence and unlawful behaviour which has recently so much disgraced various parts of our country, & of the contemptible pusillanimity of the court in suffering itself to be overawed by a disorderly rabble. We have something in reserve for another grand jury, nearer home.]

To the Editors of the American Citizen.

The enclosed are a copy of a letter from his excellency the late Governor to me, and a copy of my answer.

Having thought it proper to make your press the vehicle of a charge against me, I am to expect that you will publish these letters. They will give the community an opportunity of judging with what justice, on account of my conduct in respect to the court of Queen's county, I am accused of having been "persecuting in my official character."

I wish it may be known that Judge Townsend, who is the most particularly mentioned in my letter, has always been considered as a decided Federal Republican.

I am, &c.

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN.

18th October, 1801.

Albany, 23d January, 1799.

SIR,

It has been mentioned to me that at a late court of General Session held in and for the county of Queen's, certain proceedings were had by that court and the grand jury attending it relative to each other, and also to you and your official business, which were exceedingly indecorous & inconsistent with that respect and good order which courts of justice ought to maintain.

If this information be well founded, be pleased, Sir, immediately to transmit to me a correct statement of the whole transaction by the post.

I am, Sir,

your most obedient servant,

JOHN JAY.

Cadwallader D. Colden }  
Assistant Att'y Gen. }

New-York, 20, 1799.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter, of the 23d instant, requiring me to transmit to you a correct statement of certain proceedings indecorous & inconsistent with that respect & good order, which courts of justice ought to maintain, had at a late court of general sessions of the peace, held in and for the county of Queens. In obedience to your command, I shall state correctly, as my memory will permit, the conduct of the court, and grand jury, and myself, at the sessions which were holden in Queens county in June last.

The grand jury came into court towards the evening (I think) of the first day. They had, I understood, been hurrying their business with an expectation of being immediately discharged. Just before the grand jury came to the bar, a Quaker, whose name I do not recollect, informed me that he had a complaint to lay before the grand jury, and that the witnesses were then attending. The grand jury having said that, they had finished

ed their business, the court was about to discharge them; when I mentioned that I had yet some matters to lay before them, & begged that they would return to their room, when the witnesses should immediately attend. The grand jury seemed displeased with my interposition, but having retired, the witnesses, agreeably to my desire attended at their door. In a few minutes, and after having examined, as I understood, but one witness; Mr. William Mott, foreman, of the grand jury, brought to me a paper, on which as nearly as I can recollect, were written the following words:—"A bill against A. B. for taking on the day of—, a false oath." I do not remember the name of the accused or the date. I told Mr. Mott that, the paper did not contain sufficient information to enable me to draw an indictment, and explained to him what it was requisite I should know. He returned to the grand jury, and immediately came to me again with the same paper, saying I must draw a bill on that information, and that the grand jury would give me no other. Upon this, by my request, I was admitted to the grand jury, where I explained how incompetent their instructions were to enable me to comply with their desire and stated what was required. The grand jury appearing dissatisfied with what I said, I mentioned to them that if they did not choose to rely on me, they had better go to the bar and ask the advice of the court. The foreman, then addressed me as follows, as nearly as I can recollect:—"Why if we do go into court again we shall indict the attorney general, and that we should not much like." I think I overheard some other threats of the same nature. Certainly I heard much disrespectful conversation. Upon this, I said, perhaps, with some marks of vexation, "Gentlemen you can do as you please, I will not draw a bill on such information." In the course of half an hour the grand jury presented themselves at the bar, handed to the court the same paper, I have mentioned, and said their business was to complain against the assistant attorney general, who had refused to do his duty. I related to the court what had passed between the grand jury & myself, as I have stated to your excellency. The court signified to the grand jury their approbation of my conduct; and intimated to them that they would not be discharged until they had done their duty, in this affair. On this a conversation ensued between the court and the foreman, which it is impossible for me to repeat. It was, however, highly indecent and insulting to the court. What the foreman said, (in which he was often seconded by different members of the jury) expressed a determination not to comply with this desire of the court; that they return to their room to do business.

These particulars, however, I well remember, that the foreman appeared to gratify himself, by saying, that I was but a clerk sent there by the people to write for the grand jury, and if I did not write as they ordered me, I ought to be indicted, and if they did return to their room, they would indict me. The court having declared to the grand jury that they could not be discharged at that time, the foreman, or a member said, "Well, then if the court will not discharge us, and we

must adjourn and meet again, we shall adjourn to meet the court the next day after to-morrow, at four o'clock in the afternoon at—Hollow." The name of the place I do not recollect, but understand it was many miles distant.

The court of Queens county is at all times the least orderly of any I ever was in. Upon this occasion it was most disgracefully riotous, and by this time the scene became a tumult. All distinction between court, jury, bar, & spectators was lost. The latter were climbing on the very shoulders of the judges on the bench, and many were laughing and applauding without restraint, whenever the foreman spoke insultingly to the court or to myself.

Mr. Cozine, Mr. Bogert, Mr. S. Jones, Jun. Mr. Skinner, and several other gentlemen were at the bar; Mr. Cozine, and Mr. Skinner took an opportunity of disapprobating, in a very decisive manner, the conduct of the grand jury. For my own part it was not possible for me to express my regret, at seeing the administration of justice so debased, and it would not have been proper for me to have expressed the contempt I felt. I was, therefore, silent, after having explained myself in the first instance; (as I have mentioned) further than to say, at an early stage of the affair, if the grand jury would return to their room I would myself, examine the witnesses, and if I should think an indictment ought to be found, I would lay a bill before them; and the court having proposed that, to gratify the grand jury, I would write some sort of a bill on the instructions they had offered, I peremptorily refused to do so.

When the grand jury first came to the bar, Judge Coe, Judge Townsend, Justice Valentine, and as I think Judge Schenk, with many other justices, who I did not know or recollect, were on the bench. In the midst of this disorder Judge Coe left the bench. He was certainly absent some time. Whether he returned at all or not I cannot say, I did not see him; tho' I have heard that he did return. Towards the close of the business I did not observe any other Judge on the bench, but Judge Townsend, who was the most active person on the part of the court, throughout the affair. He had frequently intreated the people to be silent, and I believe Judge Coe, before he left the bench, had done as much.

The grand jury having been at the bar, as I should think, between one and two hours, and having expressed their positive determination to find no bill if one was not drawn on their instructions; Judge Townsend said to them "Gentlemen, the court dismiss you, but are sorry they cannot thank you for your services." To this the foreman answered—"Well, Judge, I have been of this grand jury off and on this fourteen years, and was never dismissed without thanks before; now I want to know why the court can't thank us?" The Judge said, "because you have not done your duty." The foreman replied, "We have done our duty and must be thanked."—"Well, said the Judge, "If you deserve thanks, take thanks." Upon this there was a shout and chapping of hands. I quit the room and made my way through the entry of the court house, which was

lined with the stalls of dram-sellers, & filled with drunken people so as to be almost impassible.

I have the honor to be,  
your Excellency's  
most obedient humble servant.  
CADWALLADER D. COLDEN.  
His Excellency Governor Jay.

## Latest Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.

The ship Two Friends, capt. M'Neal, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Hamburg, last from Cowes, in 32 days. London papers to the 15th September have been received by this arrival. They add but little to our former stock of intelligence. The last papers state that Mr. Addington had resigned his situation as prime minister, and that Mr. Pitt was again to assume the reins of government.

## EXTRACTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Dispatches, supposed to be of great importance were received by Mr. Otter, and communicated to ministers. It was yesterday reported with confidence, that the negotiation is on the eve of being broken off, if not absolutely at an end; & stocks experienced a depression of above one per cent. There was a rumour likewise that Mr. Addington is about to retire, and that Mr. Pitt was again coming in. If it be true that the negotiation is really at an end, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Pitt come forward from behind the curtain. If the negotiation be not entirely off, we believe it will not last much longer. We see very little hopes of its success.

Mr. Charles Pinckney, the new American ambassador to the court of Spain, arrived some days ago off the coast of Sussex in the Fox, he shifted his baggage on board another vessel, bound to Hamburg, whither he is gone on his way to Madrid.

In the beginning of last month the Janissaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himself into the citadel, with a small number of officers and men who remained faithful to him. The rebels on this occasion declared themselves in favor of Passwan Oglou. Soon after however, some of the oldest of the Janissaries, sent an act of submission to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former residence in the city. But in the night, of the 14th ult. many of the malcontents found means to get into Belgrade in troops from ten to twenty, and a new insurrection broke out, which forced the harassed Pacha to seek again refuge in the citadel where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had also been greatly diminished. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and consternation; and many merchants & rich Turks fled with their goods and valuable effects to Semlin. Letters from Semlin positively assert, that the rebellious Janissaries had been actually bombarding their Pacha in the citadel ever since the 17th ult. and, when these accounts came away, a fire had broken out in several places. A court of Passwan Oglou's troops was then on its march to join the rebels. The Turkish merchants who remained,



were no longer permitted to convey away any of their goods; but the Greeks from Semlin, and Austria subjects, were respected, and at liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased.

We are happy to hear, that Mr. Fox, yielding to the wishes of his friends, has resolved to attend parliament in future, as constantly as he did before his secession. There never was a period which called more loudly for the exercise of his great abilities.

The intelligence we stated on Monday is daily confirmed. The Duke of York is at Portsmouth inspecting the fortifications, assisted by able officers; and he will make the circuit of the coast as far as Norfolk; for this purpose. By a letter from Brighton, we find he is expected at that place in a day or two. A camp is forming there of ten thousand men; and some of the guards have arrived at the appointed spot. To begin forming a camp at this season of the year, is an explicit declaration that ministers have recently seen new cause to apprehend an attack upon our coasts by the enemy. This new cause, we believe, consists not only of the menaces and preparations of the French, but the almost certain and speedy rupture of the negotiations. The Duke of York will order new means of defence on every part of the coast which may be thought the most vulnerable, and his attention will be particularly directed to Sussex, which we long since stated ministers apprehend to be the real object of the enemy, if they actually design invasion. Of this there can be no doubt, as far as preparations and menaces can go. The bustle in all their ports the nearest to London, the marching of troops and artillery to the coasts; these movements have been repeatedly stated; & in the Paris journals to the 7th, which we received yesterday, we find a circular letter of very great importance from the maritime prefect, at Angers, to the sub-prefects. It is there announced, that "the French soldiers having obtained peace on the continent by conquest, it remains for the French seamen to obtain peace on the sea by conquest likewise. The task of the soldiers is fulfilled; that of the sailors is beginning—the moment approaches—armaments are ordered in all the ports of the republic, and all the seamen are to be put in requisition." This letter has not been officially published by the French government, which, so far from being ostentatious respecting the preparations against Britain, conducts them with the greatest secrecy. The French papers are nearly silent on the subject, & the best intelligence we obtain is from the Hamburg papers, sent to us by a private correspondent at Brussels.

In addition to this letter of the maritime prefect, we find that admiral Winter is strictly ordered to sail the moment the equinoctial gales drive the English fleet from the coast of Holland. He is desired to join the flotilla, "the advanced guard," under admiral Latouche, at Boulogne. If these circumstances do not induce ministers to take every precaution, they will be as criminal as those who assert "the alarm of invasion is all a ministerial humbug."

On Monday, we not only stated the departure of the Guards, and of the Duke of York to review the coasts, but that the negotiation had approached to an important crisis, and that something decisive in it was to be immediately done at Weymouth. Mr. Addington left town for that place, soon after the important conference at the Duke of York's on Friday, at which the rupture of the negotiations was not only foreseen, but the resolution taken of increasing our means of defence, in consequence of private information. Mr. Addington returns this day. What the steps are, which have been taken in respect to the treaty, we do not know; but it is reported by well informed persons, that ministers having about a fortnight ago made certain propositions to Buonaparte, in the form of an ultimatum with the design of pressing him to a decision, and to bring about an open & regular treaty, he has demanded the restitution of most of the colonies of

the allies of France, as a preliminary to a negotiation. Upon this, it was on Friday resolved, at the conference at York house, to prepare against invasion, & to send Mr. A. to the king, with a view of taking some important step. Perhaps the negotiation will be broken off, and something published immediately; but it is more in the character of the present ministers to send couriers to Paris; and the farce may still be kept up till nearly the meeting of parliament, as the *démouement* will then have a much more serviceable effect on the public.

Two mails arrived yesterday, all that were due from Hamburg. With them came Mr. Vick, with dispatches from Vienna, and a messenger from St. Petersburg, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between this country and Russia. From the foreign journals we learn, however, that this treaty is not much liked by Sweden, and still less by Denmark. This it is said, detains Duroc at St. Petersburg. France takes an active interest in the subject, and the interchange of messengers is very frequent. The Emperor of Russia is said to have deferred the French from landing troops in European Turkey. The report of Menou having surrendered is certainly untrue; equally so is the news of a sally from Alexandria, in which the French lost 700 men. This last intelligence comes from Malta the 11th of July; now we have advices from Egypt itself as late, which take no notice of so great success as the capture of seven hundred of the troops at Alexandria. The French soldiers arrived at Malta, cannot have belonged to Belliard's army, no part of which could have left Egypt so early as the 11th of July, the day on which these troops reached Malta. Two thousand Swiss and Condean troops have arrived at Malta, on their way to Egypt, & 3000 English have lately passed by from the Western Seas for the same place. Several small vessels seem to get into Alexandria, which, by the best accounts, may hold out a considerable time.

September 12.

A second and more considerable division of Lord Nelson's force sailed from the Downs for Boulogne on Thursday. It consisted of the York, of 64, and Isis of 50 guns, with several other ships of war. His Lordship, on Wednesday received intelligence by one of our armed vessels, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbor to Boulogne roads, the winds having abated. Hence, a suspicion arises of their design to put to sea. By our Margate letter it appears the small ships of war in the roads there have been put in motion, to join Lord Nelson in the Downs, no doubt; and it is said, his Lordship will himself put to sea, to prevent the movements of the enemy, who, it is believed, will attempt to bring the fleet of gun-boats that is in Calais out of that place to Boulogne. Notwithstanding recent events, the parties will again come to blows, if the French again come within their reach.

The Paris journals to the 9th which we received yesterday, confirm the former intelligence of the Chapter of Munster having postponed the election of a bishop at the instance of the King of Prussia. No doubt can be entertained of the fate of that Bishopric. Prussia must have taken so decided a line of conduct in consequence of the support of France. In return she is suspected of a wish to revive the armed neutrality of the North, or at least to embroil Great Britain on the subject. The Emperor Alexander has solicited Prussia in vain to accede to the convention of the 17th of June. Sweden is dissatisfied with it, and Denmark withholds her approbation. It is not unlikely that a new storm may arise out of these elements. Prussia will be as desirous of diminishing the power of the court of Petersburg, by gaining over to her interest, and placing at her devotion, the kings of Denmark and Sweden, as she has been to curtail that of Austria in the German Empire.

The funds again fell yesterday. No man entertains any hopes of the negotiation. Indeed some report that it is on the eve of breaking off. With such combination of unfavorable circum-

stances, as an approaching rupture of the treaty, daily threats of invasion, & the certainty of an enormous loan, the funds must soon tumble at a rapid rate.

September 15.

The capture of Belgrade, the bulwark of the Turkish empire, in Europe, by a corps of Janissaries, commanded by officers in the service of Passwan Oglou, has produced the greatest sensation at Vienna. Passwan Oglou has it now in his power to threaten the capital of Turkey. It is mentioned, as a positive fact, that the Emperor of Germany, by virtue of a secret article in the treaty of Luneville, has promised not to take any measures to stop or hinder the progress of the Pacha of Widdien, as long as the latter shall continue to observe the laws of good neighborhood, and abstain from molesting the Austrian subjects, whether Greeks or Christians.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LEXINGTON, October 27.

#### STOP

One of the greatest villains that ever disgraced human nature!

It must be recollected that last spring it was mentioned that a farmer in the neighborhood of Drennin's Lick had two children missing; and that after a most diligent search for many days no tidings could be had of them. It unfortunately happened that a dispute had taken place between this farmer & Alexander Bowen who worked a furnace at the Lick, on some trifling affair; Bowen vowed revenge. The two families were in the strongest habits of intimacy to the time of the quarrel. The children of both families visited each other at their different habitations to exercise their little playful sport—but mark these poor innocents (the one being only five and the other three years old) reception on going to their playmates—the inhuman villain had then his salt kettles boiling, and in the presence of his wife & negro, laid hold of the youngest, and instantly threw it into the flames; the oldest observing the worst of all savage brutality, ran and clasped Mrs. Bowen, and implored her protection—all was in vain—he threatened her with the same fate if she did not immediately desist, and the poor unfortunate child suffered the same agony of its infant brother.

The murderous wretch was not yet appeased—he threatened both wife & negro, if ever they disclosed the horrid transaction. He observed in the negro afterwards a degree of melancholy, which induced the murder of him for fear of a discovery.

Mrs. Bowen has lately called upon the unfortunate mother, and disclosed the whole proceeding. Warrants have been issued, and it is the sincere prayer of all who have heard of the transaction, that this infernal monster may be apprehended, so as to meet his just reward.

John Jones who lives at the Ferry, Mouth of Hickman, having a dispute with Benjamin Fuguet about a borrowed rifle, discharged the contents into Fuguet who expired in a few days. Jones is now in Jassamine jail for further trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

On Monday arrived here the ship Rose, captain Jones, in 50 days from Liverpool, by whom London papers to the 9th September have been received.

Under the London head of Sept. 7, we observe a paragraph stating that, the treaty between Spain and Portugal had been received there, and the most material of its stipulations was, that the ports of the latter country were to be "decisively shut against all British shipping." But another paragraph, dated September 8th, says, notwithstanding this condition of the treaty "the intercourse is uninterrupted, not carried on by connivance, and a minister to Portugal has even been announced in one of the gazettes." The

following extract of a letter from Lisbon, (which has the appearance of authenticity) dated August 12, will probably throw some light on this subject.

"Since I had the pleasure of writing you last, the remainder of our valuable Brazil fleet from Mapanhon and Pernambuco, amounting to 30 sail, is safely arrived here.

"The French army still retains its position, and, what is very extraordinary, it is daily encreasing. General St. Cyr seems still to be determined on the conquest of Portugal.

"The only British ship of war here now is the Phaeton frigate, which is arrived from Gibraltar, and has bro't several officers of the army and navy wounded in Egypt, who are going home to England.

"Besides the packet which is now bound to England there is another here, (the Harlequin,) which, if my information be correct, will be the last packet that will bring you news from me, as I am credibly informed that no other packet will be allowed to enter this from England.

The following curious account of the situation of Cairo we find under the head of CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

"Yesterday we received advice that the capitulation of Cairo was carried into effect on the 10th of July, on which day the French troops marched out, & were escorted to Rosetta.

"It is believed here that general Menou will not delay to accede to the capitulation of Cairo; as the city of Alexandria is reduced to the greatest distress.

Another letter, same date.

"The capitulation of Cairo has been communicated to general Menou with an invitation to accede to the same within ten days; as otherwise such favorable conditions will not be granted them.

"The English and Turkish army to which Cairo surrendered amounted to 46,000 men. The capitulation was concluded on the 28th of June.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 12.

On Monday last the general assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honorable John Francis Mercer, Esquire, was duly elected. And on Tuesday, Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Gbisslin, Edward Hall, and Davidson David, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

IF any person in this city or others parts, should have a knowledge of a certain Robert Quig, they will render a parent an essential service by giving information at this office, or to his father, Patrick Quig, living in Spruce-street, Philadelphia, of any particulars relative to him, and the printers of different papers, (as well in Baltimore as elsewhere) will merit the gratitude of a father by inserting this notice. [Balt. American.]

#### Public Vendue.

BY virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

All the Real Estate lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Edward Wright, dec'd & known by the name of Addition to White Haven, On the same day will be offered for sale, Twelve Lots of Land lying westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, known by the Nos. 118, 217, 1190, 1289, 2540, 3039, 4064, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095 and 2544.

The terms of sale are: the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for paying one half the purchase money with interest within nine months, and the residue, with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

ANN WRIGHT, Trustee.

Dorchester county, Nov. 10, 1801.



# THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 17.

We learn that James Houston, Esq. is made choice of as a Senator for this State. —And Robert Wright, Esq. as a member of the Senate of the United States.

A few weeks ago, a negro man, belonging to Hubbard Taylor, Esq. of Clark county, Ken. stabbed his overseer, who expired in a few minutes afterwards. [Ken. Gaz.]

We learn that the dwelling house of John Kearley, Esq. on the Bay-Side of Talbot, unfortunately took fire on Thursday the 12th inst. and was entirely consumed with all its furniture. —This catastrophe is said to have been occasioned by the communication of fire to shavings in a contiguous building —whether designed, or accidental, we have not yet learned.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Washington, dated Malaga, Sept. 24, 1801.

"The Enterprize, has taken a Tripoli of 14 guns, and 120 men, after an action of 3 hours; this circumstance I hope will make a change in our favor in this quarter; all our frigates are off Tripoli.

We learn, that the frigate Essex, captain Bainbridge, attempting to get into a small port in Spain, and finding it necessary to procure a pilot, dispatched a boat with an officer for the purpose. The boat was fired on by the Spanish forts and compelled to return. Soon after, the Essex came to anchor, and captain B. demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the United States, which was refused him. Three of his lieutenants were walking on shore and were grossly insulted by a number of Spanish officers, an equal number of whom received a note requesting satisfaction, which they, in a disdainful manner refused.

[Brunson's United States Gaz.]

SALEM, Nov. 3.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By captain Burgeffs, who arrived here on Saturday from Cape-Francois, we have received a pamphlet containing the first laws of the Colony of St. Domingo, made under the new Constitution. The laws are proposed by the Governor (Toussaint Louverture) and enacted by the Assembly. The first law divides the Island into departments, Military districts, and Parishes. The Departments are six, one of which bears the name of Louverture; the capital of which is Gonaives. Another law restores the Roman Catholic Religion, and, consequently, the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious worship: the decedent days are therefore no longer regarded. Other laws to organize their courts, regulate the police, the finances, establish a military which includes all from 14 to 55 years of age, prohibit for ever the return of such emigrants as shall be definitively borne on the list of emigrants in France, and confiscate their estates, designate provisionally Port Republic for the ordinary residence of the Governor and the sessions of the Assembly, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Lear, consul of the United States, informed capt. B. that the amount of revenue at Cape Francois in less than 3 months amounted to 300,000 dollars. The import & export duties are very burthenome, amounting to nearly one third the whole cargo: and Toussaint, in answer to remonstrances on this head, observes that he finds no necessity for lessening the duties, as they do not prevent a full supply of every article they want. —Mr. Lear, however, expected that he should be able to obtain a diminution of the duties on exports.

Mr. Lear speaks favorable of the state of things in St. Domingo. He observes, that industry is encouraged, that commerce is assuming a more regular course, that the best disposition exists towards the Americans, and that

persons and property enjoy perfect security under the present government.

BURLINGTON, (V.) Oct. 29.

Fire at Vergennes.

We are extremely sorry to learn that the Printing-Office of Messrs. Chipman and Fessenden, at Vergennes, with all the materials it contained, and the Post-Office, which was kept in the same building, with two Mails of the United States, were consumed by fire on Thursday night last. The account books of the above gentlemen were the only articles preserved. One of the mails was from Plattsburgh, and the other belonged to Fairhaven. It is said that Judge Platt had enclosed a bill of fifty dollars in the mail from Plattsburgh. We understand the fire broke out in an apartment under the Printing-Office, which was occupied for a school.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The secretary of the navy has dismissed certain agents of his department, that have resided at the ports of Norfolk, Philadelphia, New-York and Portsmouth, and he has abolished the offices that have been held by them. There will thence be a saving of 9000 dollars per year.

Postponement of Sale.

THE Sale of the Personal Property of the late John W. Harrison, deceased, is postponed to Monday the 23d instant.

SOPHIA HARRISON, Ex'x.

Nov. 17, 1801.

FALL  
GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

OF

PRINCESS-ANNE.

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

TO those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms; they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,

Nov. 7, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the Estate of David Smith, Esq. late of Dorchester county, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber.

JOHN SMITH,

Administrator.

Nov. 1, 1801.

Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Vendue in Easton on the 25th of November next, a LOT of WOOD LAND, containing about 28 acres, eight miles from Easton, on the head of St. Michael's Creek, and adjoining the lands of Dr. E. Martin and Mr. Samuel Abbott. The Land will be shown to any person making application to Mr. William Harris living near the same. Terms of sale are twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

HENRY MAYNADEIR.

October 14, 1801.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons that are in any manner indebted to me the subscriber or to the estates of the late Messrs. Nathan, Edward and Noble Wright, of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby forewarned against paying any of the said debts to David Woolford, and I do hereby declare that any power of attorney that he the said David Woolford may have had from me, is null & void.

ANN WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, October 10, 1801.

4w.—'90.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next, if not sold by private sale, from 2 or 3 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more, among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a long credit will be given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.

3w.—'88.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county, in the state aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or one of them, at or before the first Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1801.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'x.

3w.—'90.

IN ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, 1801.

WHEREAS great injustice might arise from a continuance of the practice of passing accounts against deceased persons on the mere motion of the parties presenting them, without notice to the Executor or Administrator, it is therefore ORDERED, that the Register give Notice in both of the Easton newspapers that this Court will sit on the third Mondays in November, January, March, May July & September respectively, for the purpose of passing accounts against the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of this to require all Executors and Administrators to take notice.

The foregoing Order was made, & entered on the Minutes of the Orphans Court, at October Term, 1801:—All Executors and Administrators are hereby required to attend to the same.

JAMES PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot County.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.

October 15, 1801.

3w.—'89.

## Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, JUN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced running his stage twice a week from his Ferry to Easton, to wit. on Tuesdays & Saturdays, for the better accommodation of passengers wishing to cross the bay to Annapolis, as well as those to go to Easton or elsewhere. While he acknowledges the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, he assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of the same. His stage will arrive in Easton on the above days at twelve o'clock, and return at three o'clock of the same day.

Due notice will be given should a change in the running of the stage be necessary during the winter.

October 27, 1801.

'90.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst. and two Silver Watches stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the rock screws very indifferent, & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the ballance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case shot badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, number not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the ballance works out of order, one side of the ballance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place the top of the virge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain; long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Princest Anne, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

'89.

By the Levy Court of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED. That the Inspector of Tobacco at Fells Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unfixed cases, Be it enacted; That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of the news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagarstown, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks, successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

3w.—'89.



# NATIVE POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE morning was fair and the hamlet  
look'd gay,  
Not a cloud on the welkin was seen,  
When with ANNA I trip'd to the  
village away,  
To dance with the swains on the green.

The bright smiling sunbeams, that  
play'd in my view,  
Having chas'd the chill cloud of the  
night,  
Seem'd half'n'ing to dry, for her  
footsteps, the dew,  
That was wept for the loss of the light.

And oft the wild music our progress  
delay'd,  
Or she talk'd of the landscape around;  
So sweet was her voice, every word  
that she said,  
Echo caught, and repeated the sound.

But when to the joy looking group we  
draw nigh;  
While hope kindly gilded the scene,  
The dark vernal shower, that obscur'd  
the blue sky,  
Cast a sorrowful gloo n'er each mein;

And such I reflected is life's doubtful  
day,  
Joy oft is o'erclouded with care;  
But the rude winds of March gives a  
mildness to May,  
As the rose by the thistles more fair.

By grief, in its turn, we are taught to  
apprehend,  
Each blessing that nature bestows;  
And to whom she adversity's lesson  
denies,  
No value of happiness knows.

AMYNAS.

Cambridge, 1801.

## A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THIS Farm is situated in Talbot  
county, on Choptank river, a few  
miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry,  
adjoining the lands of the late Cap-  
tain Birchhead and Tristram Bowdle.  
The situation of this farm is high,  
healthy & agreeable, commanding an  
extensive view of the Choptank; it  
contains several tracts of land, which  
altogether (including the marsh) am-  
ount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will  
shortly be divided into two equal parts,  
and then sold either separately or al-  
together.

Part of the Cleared Land is very  
fine, and the residue is such as may be  
made very good by cutting out shells,  
of which there are immensely large  
banks belonging to the land where  
there have been old Indian settlements.  
Adjoining to the arable land is an ex-  
tensive salt marsh, which may at a small  
expense be rendered so productive of  
hay and grass, as to enable the pro-  
prietor to support a very large stock  
of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine  
timberland, and there is a very good  
site on it for a ship yard, convenient  
to the dwelling house. The improve-  
ments are a comfortable Dwelling  
House, about eighteen feet by twenty-  
four, a Kitchen, and a large To-  
bacco House almost new; a young  
thriving Apple Orchard and many  
good fruit trees. The terms of sale  
will be reasonable. Apply to John  
Goldsbrough, junr. at Easton; or the  
subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next General  
Assembly of the State of Maryland, for the  
benefit of an Insolvent Act.

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1801.  
2w. 7. '85.

## WANTED.

A BOY, of about 15 or 16 years  
of age, as an apprentice to the  
PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this  
Office. 1010-1011  
Sept. 1, 1801.

## For Sale

TWO Tracts of Land, lying in Dor-  
chester county, on Checonocomo Riv-  
er; one containing six hundred acres—  
the other four hundred acres, both tracts  
are well improved, the soil of said lands  
are equal to any in the county, and adapt-  
ed to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any per-  
son inclining to purchase, it is presumed,  
will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank  
river, it being a part of the Indian lands,  
the two containing three hundred & sixty  
acres of land, & now in high cultivation;  
the situation of the two last mentioned  
tracts are equal for health and prospect to  
any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his  
Creditors, that a variety and  
number of accidents in business in his in-  
dividual capacity as well as a partner of  
the House of Anderson & Murdic, being  
unable to discharge the just claims & de-  
mands against him, intends to apply and  
petition the next General Assembly of Ma-  
ryland for a discharge from all his debts  
in his individual & partnership capaci-  
ties, upon conditions of giving up all his  
real personal & mixed property for the  
benefit of his creditors, and according to  
the directions heretofore prescribed by the  
legislature of this State in like cases.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801.  
6w. '86.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next Gen-  
eral Assembly of Maryland for an  
Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from  
the payment of my Debts which from  
a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN

Kent county, September 14, 1801.  
6w. '87.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I in-  
tend to petition the next General  
Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from  
Debts, which from a variety of losses, I  
am unable to pay.

WILLIAM CORNOR.

Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.

6w. '88.

## WANT TO PURCHASE.

FROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women,  
girls, and small boys are most  
wanting; but the purchaser would take  
them in families, or in one entire  
gang, provided it suited the seller.—  
For such negroes, the cash will be paid  
down, and a generous price given.—  
The purchaser wishes in making this  
purchase, to get 10 or 12 house ser-  
vants—women and girls. A line ad-  
dressed to D. P. and sent to the post-  
office at Centerville, will be particu-  
larly attended to. The purchaser will  
go in the country to see such negroes if  
they can be obtained, and purposes re-  
maining in Centerville three or four  
months for the accomplishment of this  
object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Mary-  
land, October 5, 1801. 2w. 7. '87.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the sub-  
scriber hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Dorchester county, in  
Maryland, Letters of Administration  
de bonis non on the Personal Estate  
of Paul McIntire, late of said county,  
deceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscriber on or be-  
fore the 2d day of April next.—They  
may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of said estate, and all  
persons indebted to the said deceased,  
are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of  
November, Anno Domini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jnr.

Administrator de bonis non.

3w. '91.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
subscriber intends to apply to the  
next General Assembly for an Act discharg-  
ing him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS.

September 18, 1801.

6w. 7.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
subscriber intends petitioning  
the next Assembly, to relieve him from  
debts which from a variety of misfor-  
tunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801.

6w. '87.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber means to apply to the  
next general assembly of Maryland  
for an Act to relieve him from debts which  
he is unable to pay.

THOMAS GORDON.

September 29, 1801.

6w. '86.

## WANTED

AN Overlooker to superintend the Es-  
tate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls  
of Dorchester county. He must be a single  
man, acquainted with farming, and ca-  
pable of keeping plain accounts. An Over-  
seer is also wanted for her farm on Trans-  
quakin. Liberal wages will be given to  
persons well qualified for the above em-  
ployments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801.

tf. '86.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Professorship of the Languages  
in the Easton Academy having be-  
come vacant by the death of the Reverend  
Doctor Bowie, NOTICE is hereby given  
that the standing Committee of the Board  
of Trustees are authorized & empowered to  
receive proposals from, & to contract with,  
any well qualified person who may think  
proper to apply for that professorship, and  
who will accept the same upon the terms  
and principles on which it was exercised  
by the late professor. Application may be  
made to the subscriber, by whom the terms  
will be communicated.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectorship of the neighboring parish  
is rendered vacant by the same event; and  
it is probable that a Clergyman may find  
it convenient to officiate in both depart-  
ments.

Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphan's  
Court of Dorchester county, in Mary-  
land, Letters of Administration on the  
Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning,  
late of the said county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber on or before the tenth  
of March next.—They may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.

October 13, 1801.

'88.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I  
intend to petition the next Gen-  
eral Assembly of the State of Mary-  
land for an Act of Insolvency, to re-  
lieve me from the payment of all my  
Debts, which from a variety of losses, I  
am unable to pay.

JOHN M' LARAN.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for  
sale. Apply to the Printer.  
October 15, 1801. 3w. '89.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler,  
Baltimore,

THE

A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland;  
and are now ready for delivery at the  
Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton.  
Those subscribers residing in Kent,  
Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dor-  
chester, Somerset, and Worcester coun-  
ties, are requested to apply for their  
copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801.

'87.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against  
the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie,  
late of Talbot county, deceased, are re-  
quested to exhibit them, properly authenti-  
cated, to the subscriber on or before the first  
day of January next; and all persons in-  
debted to said estate are requested to make  
immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801.

6w. '85.

## COACHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE Coaches is two years old, the  
Horses six and seven.—They may be  
seen, & particulars made known by ap-  
plying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near  
Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give Notice, that the sub-  
scriber hath severly obtained from  
the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county,  
in Maryland, Letters of Administration  
on the Personal Estates of William Mace  
and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester  
county, deceased. All person having claims  
against the said deceased persons, are here-  
by warned to exhibit the same with the  
Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in  
the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th  
day of March next.—They may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estates. Given under my hand this  
29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors  
of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent  
Debtor, of Talbot County, that the sub-  
scriber hath been by the Chancellor appoint-  
ed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the  
Chancellor hath limited and appointed the  
28th day of April next, before which they  
are to bring in and declare their claims to  
me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 28, 1801.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against  
the Estate of Richard Tucker, late  
of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are re-  
quested to exhibit them legally authenti-  
cated on or before the 1st day of December  
next, and those persons indebted to the said  
estate are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to

JAMES TUCKER,

Administrator of Richard.

Queen Ann's County,

Oct. 26, 1801.

3w. '91.

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the 30th day of this  
month will be sold at Public Ven-  
due, at the late dwelling-house of Mr.  
Arthur Bryan, deceased.—All the Horses  
belonging to his different farms, a num-  
ber of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of  
Inspected Crop Tobacco, and a great va-  
riety of Books & Farming Utensils.—  
And on Tuesday the 15th day of Decem-  
ber next, will be exposed to Sale at  
the same place, all the Negroes then re-  
maining unsold, they consist of men and  
boys, women and girls, and some children,  
& are perhaps the most valuable number of  
slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—  
all the oxen and carts, a number of milch  
cows, and in general, every article then  
undisposed of. A considerable credit will  
be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond  
with approved security, bearing interest  
from the day of sale.

Wye Manor, Nov. 4, 1801. '92.





## FROM THE PALLADIUM.

## COURT MARTIAL.

## TRIAL OF CAPTAIN LITTLE.

We present our readers with the sentence of the court martial in the affair of Captain Little, and the Letter of the Secretary of the Navy approving the same. As the Defence made by Captain Little's counsel, Mr. Otis, contains a statement of the evidence which was not disputed at the time of trial, we have obtained a copy of it, which precedes the sentence.

## THE DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,

UPON a view of the evidence exhibited by the Prosecutors of Captain Little, I am unable to discern the least foundation for impeaching his conduct as an officer or as a man. I therefore dispense with the examination of any witnesses in his favor, except those who have been adduced to invalidate the testimony of

whose manifold contradictions would alone deprive him of all credit. It would betray a want of confidence in the candor and discernment of the Court, to occupy their time in the examination of witnesses to refute charges, which are entirely unsupported; and an undue anxiety in behalf of Captain Little, to presume that any other justification of his proceedings can be necessary, but what is already established by the witnesses of the Prosecutors. From these considerations, though surrounded by credible persons, who were spectators of all his transactions in relation to the Berceau and crew, which were all public and undesigned, he cheerfully forbears to call them into court, and rests his defence upon the utter deficiency of the evidence produced against him. Nor should I, upon an ordinary occasion, deem it incumbent upon Counsel to make any remarks in exculpation of a defendant against whom no accusation is supported by a shadow of proof. But when the most audacious practices have been employed to ruin the reputation of a brave officer, who, like yourselves, was engaged in our revolutionary conflict, and was distinguished as a man without fear and without reproach; when efforts are made to tear from his brow his last & most verdant laurel, by men, whose patriotism is manifested only by the malignant ardor, which precipitates them into projects, to debate the character of their own country, its fleets and officers, and to gratify the pride, the passions, & even the freaks of another nation; when finally by an incessant din & clamor, continued for nearly twelve months, these men have at length so far deceived the administration, as to attract its attention to their wicked calumnies, it cannot be expected that should sit down in silence and suppress all allusions to these circumstances, and without some few comments upon the nature of the charges and of the evidence adduced against Capt. Little.

An attentive perusal of these charges shews, that they are comprised in one; that of mal-treatment of his prisoners. It might indeed seem, upon a cursory view, as it has been intimated, that the charges contain something more, viz. an allegation of actual embezzlement by Captain Little, of certain of the

prize goods, with an intent to defraud the government; but I must insist that no such charge is even specified by the government. The distinction is obvious between a secret taking of goods from an individual with an intent to defraud the United States, or the capturing the crew, and the public seizure of property without any design of converting it to one's own use. The first is an offence in itself; but if accompanied by a cruel and inhuman mode of proceeding, the cruelty and inhumanity may deserve censure, while the act is intrinsically right and justifiable.

As government, therefore may prosecute, for every fraud or embezzlement of prize goods: so it may forbear to prosecute, when the fraud appears dubious, or of a trifling and insignificant nature. In the present instance, it does thus forbear to prosecute for any direct injury sustained by itself. It lends its authority to prosecute a complaint, exhibited by individuals for injuries done to them, and which implicate the national honor. As the charges, therefore, now stand, if no individual has been injured by Captain Little, he could not be convicted, even though it should appear, that the United States, or his crew, had sustained a damage by his procurement, and that other charges might be framed against him, this court being expressly precluded from trying any charge not specified in order of arrest. This distinction, however clear, is of no moment to Captain Little, except, as it conduces to simplify the question before the Court, and to place the enquiry upon true principles.

It being, then, a question merely of mal-treatment, exercised towards prisoners by Captain Little, I beg leave, without a particular recital of the articles to consider the instances wherein the mal-treatment is alledged to have consisted, and whether Captain Little is personally responsible for any of them if they actually occurred.

The instances of ill-treatment are reducible to the following items: 1st, Taking money from the prisoners; 2d, Taking other articles; 3d, Indecent conduct in searching the prisoners; 4th, Cruelty in the mode of confining and supporting them; 5th, Kidnapping a part of the crew.

1st. With respect to the money, the facts are undeniably proved to be; That three several searches were made of the officers and crew of the captured vessel; the first on board the Boston, the day following the capture, on the quarter deck; the second, upon other persons in the same ship, on the fore-castle, a few days subsequent to the first; and the last on board the Berceau, about fifteen days after the capture. The searches were made in presence of all, who chose to inspect them. The orders of the captain were to take money and all iron instruments, but to leave one hundred dollars to each commissioned officer, and fifty dollars to each warrant officer. Thus far, it is agreed, the orders were obeyed, and thus far only would Capt. Little be responsible had his officers exceeded their authority. To this general seizure of the money Captain Little made another exception, which may illustrate that part of his character, which has been held up to public view as sordid and avaricious. He restored to the unfortunate captain Senks all the specie in his trunk, a sum, which he thought too liberal

which he received with tears of gratitude, & afterwards, when no longer a prisoner, mentioned with high encomiums on Captain Little. A testimony this, honorable indeed to Captain Little, and outweighing a thousand peevish censures and bitter invectives of subalterns and sailors. The money thus taken was carried immediately into the wardroom, counted, put into a cask with the account of the whole, locked up, and afterwards, to a farthing, delivered into the hands of the Marshal.

2dly. Besides money, some of the persons employed in the search, collected, at various times, eight or ten watches, all silver, but one or two, that were either gold or gilt, one or two rings, some other gilt rings, a half dozen silver buckles, a few quadrants and spy glasses, all of which might possibly be worth one hundred and fifty dollars. The watches and other trinkets were carried, forthwith, to the wardroom, and as some of the witnesses think, were put into the keg. However this might be, it appears from the schedule which Geo. Little exhibited to Captain Little, that these things were not noted. No traces appear to this court of the subsequent disposition of these few articles, but there is not the least room for a suspicion that Captain Little ever received one of them into his possession. It might, however, be conceded for the sake of argument, that these baubles were seized & actually divided among the officers of the Boston, without any regular return or memorandum, still no offence would be committed within the meaning of any of the charges, no injury would be thereby done to the prisoners. By the right of conquest all property belongs to the victors; even clothing and baggage. This is evident from the ordinary stipulations of garrisons and armies, when compelled to capitulate; from the examples of towns and countries, given up to plunder. The conquerors have a discretion what to take, and a prisoner, on his own account has no cause of complaint, from any loss which he sustains by authority from his captor. He has no right of property, but merely a right of humanity to be clothed and fed. The law prohibits individuals from pillaging a prisoner of any of his effects, but the commanding officer may decide and seize what is superfluous; and property, thus taken, cannot be deemed that species of pillage which the articles of war aim to prevent. Watches, rings, buckles & plate may be deemed by a conqueror mere superfluities. They may, accordingly, be seized by him for the use of the captors, who are amenable only to the government of their own country for the disposal of them. Whatever becomes of the booty is indifferent to the prisoner; his loss is not aggravated in any event. It may also justly be doubted whether regard being had to the general usage of belligerent nations, these trifling toys, thus taken from the person, are within the description of these effects, the taking whereof from the prize-ship is prohibited by our law. But it suffices to glance at this position, the assumption of which is not essential to Captain Little's vindication. If the trinkets were not seizable of right, his written orders did not authorize the measure. If they have been since embezzled or lost, he never received them into his custody, nor, as I contend, did he ever see

them, for the testimony of Mr. Halfwell to his being in the wardroom, when a part of them was displayed on the table, evidently refers to the period mentioned by Messrs. Soley and Bradford, who testify, that Captain Little was not in the wardroom, and Mr. Halfwell, who was then sick and wounded, and out of his birth only a few moments at a time, and cannot swear to the presence of any other person, is probably mistaken. But whether present or not, the entire property was left in the wardroom in the custody of the officers. Whoever had access to the cask, which contained them, Captain Little certainly had none; the only return made to him was an account of the cash, which has been produced in court, sworn to by the clerk, and proved to compare with the return of the Marshal of the District. Thus Captain Little, if culpable in any view, would deserve censure, not for receiving possession of these things, but for omitting to receive it. It was not his duty, however to do more than he did. You gentlemen, have better information upon this subject than I can pretend to, and I submit to your opinion, whether it be practicable for the captain of a frigate personally to superintend, search and seize property with his own hands, to take an account of it, when seized or to keep it in his custody. Like all men in superior stations, he must depend upon the fidelity of subordinate agents; they hold their commissions under the same authority with himself, and in the present case the officers might fairly be presumed to be checks upon each other. After issuing discreet and legal orders, it is impossible for the best officer, consistently with other duties, to descend to minutiae in carrying them into effect.

3dly. The next enquiry relates to the mode of conducting the search. In this respect the accusation of the prosecutors is highly aggravated and discreditable to men holding military commissions. These officers have stated in the public papers, and repeated on the present occasion in the articles of charge, that they were all examined in those parts, which delicacy forbids to name, in pursuit of money. This is false as it respects both officers and men, the former of whom opened and shut up their own trunks, and delivered their own money, and the latter were examined with much less rigor than their conduct would have justified. Two men only, of their own accord, pulled down their trousers by way of insult, the rest were only ordered to unbutton their waistcoats; and when every device was employed to conceal effects; when bandages were bound round their bodies, money sewed up in their cloaths, shoes, and buttons, hid in balls of wax, soap, barrels of fugar, in various, and in short in every place adapted for concealment, what a picture is exhibited of the insolence and arrogance of these men, who have caused such a clamor in the country and involved the government in such heavy expence, because their brawny bodies were not handled with all that delicacy and decorum, which would be proper in a maid of honor in undressing a queen.

4thly. The next instance of cruelty is stated to consist in the mode of confining and providing for the prisoners. This charge, however, is candidly abandoned, and it is conceded that they experienced every possible kind-



ness, consistent with their situation, and fared equally with our own officers and sailors. The ample and uniform evidence in this particular, contrasted with their complaints of being grievously shackled and put upon allowance, discloses the spirit of exaggeration & malice, which characterises every part of the accusation.

5thly. The same tone and temper are manifested in the charge of appropriating, or in other words, kidnapping, the black citizens of the Republic. The allegation is destitute of all color of truth. One boy, only was recommended to capt. Little by capt. Senes, and taken as his servant. He was carried with his own consent into the country, where he remains, happy & attached to captain Little, and his family, and perhaps in as fair a way to become a useful and honest man, as he would at Cayenne or St. Domingo.—In those times too, as American property is no longer lawful plunder, a French negro may even grow rich in Marshfield as rapidly as he could in the West-Indies. The boy, however, is free, and can go or stay. He has never been demanded by any officer of the French nation.

I have thus taken a survey of this grievous accusation, and of the evidence produced to support it, with all possible brevity, and at the same time, with as much attention, as my leisure, since the adjournment yesterday, would permit. My reluctance to delay the court or to request another meeting, has induced me to submit this defence without the slightest revision, and I will close it with a few general observations.

All, who are conversant in courts of justice are daily witnesses of prosecutions arising from the spleen, the resentment and malice of mankind.—But in all that have occurred under my observation, I recollect none, founded upon so flimsy a basis as the present. It is, indeed, a case of a most singular complexion, and, I believe unprecedented in the annals of naval or military history. A number of prisoners, citizens of a nation, which, for ten years, has subsisted upon the indiscriminate plunder of all nations by sea & by land, whose buccaniers have stripped our citizens of uncounted millions; being legally captured by an American ship, within two months after their arrival in port, begin to publish charges of high misdemeanors against the officers who took them; these invectives are repeated and circulated with industry, by those friends which that nation finds in every country, prompt to proclaim her rights and vindicate her wrongs, but slow to feel and resent the outrages offered to their own countrymen. The Executive Government is at length deceived and induced to consider it a national concern.—A Court Martial, consisting of respectable officers, is convened at great trouble and expence, and upon trial it appears, that the defendant has conducted towards his prisoners, with the most perfect humanity and kindness, and with not less integrity towards the Government and his own crew; that no cruelty or unnecessary severity has been exercised, much less sanctioned; that the captain of the prize, the most proper organ and judge of the pretensions of his crew, has lavished encomiums upon his polite and humane deportment, and what is most remarkable, that after a capture of a large and valuable ship of war, and among two crews, consisting of several hundred men, upon the most severe and extraordinary scrutiny ever instituted, all that is pretended to be missing are a few paltry watches and trinkets, which were probably plundered from our own citizens or others, and not one of which ever came into captain Little's hands, or was submitted to his inspection. On the contrary, he relinquished to the French captain a sum more than equivalent to them all.

If, upon charges originating in such sources, and supported by such evidence, a naval commander is thus exposed to vexation, expence and dishonor, great patriotism and fortitude will be requisite to induce men of honor and independent principles to encounter these dangers, more formidable than they can meet in battle, & which do not exist in the service of other nations: they are not sure of victory, when their enemy is vanquished, but are liable to be led captive by their own prisoners in their own country.

It is Mr. President and Gentlemen, with you under these circumstances, to secure to captain Little the only consolation which he is capable of receiving. By the forms of proceeding in Courts of Common Law, the honest innocent man, even after an equitable, is sometimes confounded with an equally fortunate, though less deserving character. The concise and icy verdict of not guilty is common to both, and is all that either can obtain. A court of honor is competent to do more than this; to approve as well as to acquit; and I persuade myself that this court will delight in this occasion of doing justice to a brave and meritorious brother officer. Acquainted with the embarrassments and vexations incident to naval command; with the passion of the human heart, which appears in all their unpleasant varieties in the crew of a large ship, you can decide whether Captain Little has betrayed a want of humanity and discretion.—Realizing the multiplicity of avocations, the incessant care and exertion, unavoidably by a commander in a long cruise, after a bloody conflict, with a dismantled prize in tow, you can judge, whether he has been culpably deficient in vigilance, or ought to be responsible for the conduct of others: feeling as men of honor & of spirit, you can appreciate his sensations at these dishonest attempts to cover him with ignominy, and sacrifice him to the rancor of men, who, with the same pleasure would see your epaulet torn from your shoulders, and this ship brought a wreck under the stern of that which flaunts her colors in our view.

In making this defence I have carefully avoided every expression of censure & reproach against the administration, by whose order the court is instituted. No wonder, with the unwearied pains which have been taken, that the Executive Officers should be deceived, and I willingly impute their orders on this occasion to a sincere desire to rescue the honor of our navy from reproach. Their promptitude, however, in pursuing this investigation, affords a laudable example for the French Republic; in the coffers of some of whose naval commanders, upon examination, would be found not merely a few contemptible baubles, but an accumulation of all the American spoil, which avarice, directed by fury, has been able to extort from the opulent merchant, the sailor, the fisherman; from the proud ships, which depend with the wealth of India, and the shallow craft that scudded from their pursuers with the gleanings of poor industry. Should this example rouse the rulers of that country to imitation and to justice, then indeed will an important benefit be derived to our nation.

*The Herald.*

#### THE SENTENCE.

*Sentence of the Court Martial, pronounced in the trial of Capt. GEORGE LITTLE.*

The court having heard all the evidence, and prisoner's defence, maturely and seriously considered the whole, are unanimously of opinion, that the charges are malicious and ill-founded.

The court do therefore unanimously and honorably acquit the said Captain GEORGE LITTLE of the several articles contained in the charge against him: and he is hereby fully and honorably acquitted accordingly.

*Dated on board the Constitution, September 7, 1801.*

Signed,

S. Nicholson, President.  
Silas Talbot,  
Stephen Decatur,  
Alexander Murray,  
Edward Preble,  
John Mullowny,  
Thomas Robinson,  
Hugh G. Campbell,  
Cyrus Talbot.

George Blake, acting as Judge Advocate on the occasion.

#### THE LETTER.

Navy Department,  
Sept. 5, 1801.

THE AD of Congress for the better government of the United States, declares, that no person of the Navy shall pillage prisoners on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a Court

Martial shall adjudge. In the foregoing case, among several unimportant informal allegations, there is a charge of pillage exhibited against captain Little, and it was for the trial of this charge, principally, that the Court Martial was constituted. Not only the honor of the nation; but the honor of this officer, was deeply implicated, and therefore, called for such a solemn investigation. In this trial, it was the government, that was the party prosecuting. The prisoners were only the informing witnesses in a criminal prosecution. These prisoners, in legal contemplation, are not, neither were they, in the contemplation of government, considered parties.—They could not have been in any degree benefited by a sentence against captain Little; because a court martial is not competent to decree a restoration of any property alleged to have been pillaged. It is only competent in such a trial to pass a sentence of acquittal or punishment.

The evidence adduced in this trial clearly proves, that the prisoners on board the prize have been pillaged.—It is apparent that the watches, rings and buckles constituting a part of the dress of the prisoners, have been pillaged from them by some persons belonging to the Boston frigate; that these articles at the time of taking them, were not deemed even by the persons who took them, lawful prize; that they were not reported to the officers of the Admiralty court as prize, to be adjudicated and condemned; that they have not, at any time since been produced; and that no kind of satisfactory information has yet been given respecting them. But from the face of the proceedings of the court martial, it does appear that the orders issued by captain Little were perfectly correct and legal; that he was not in any degree, a party in this mean and disgraceful pillage; and that the charge against him has no evidence positive or presumptive, to support it. I, therefore, do approve of the sentence of acquittal pronounced by the court martial on his trial.

R. T. SMITH.

*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE foregoing are true copies from the originals on the file in the Navy department.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

#### THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 24.

The United States schooner Enterprize, commanded by the gallant Sterrett, arrived yesterday, from a cruise in the Mediterranean. Captain S. touched at Gibraltar on the 8th October, but having been ordered by commodore Dale to America, with dispatches, he sailed immediately without going ashore, or being able to procure a paper.

The accounts which we have heard of the capture of a Tripoline corsair by the Enterprize, have been pretty accurately stated, and the particulars may be expected in a day or two from the navy department, of an action the most desultory and obstinate that has occurred these many years. The corsair was a Greek built ship, of about 250 tons, 14 guns and 85 men. After fighting very desperately for nearly two hours, she hauled down her colors; and the men of the Enterprize left their guns and gave three cheers for the victory. At this moment the pirate poured in a broadside, up with her colors, and renewed the combat with fresh vigor, continually attempting to board, & the crew brandishing their sabres glittering in the sun, shewed all the frantic fury of cannibals.—Overcome, however, by the superior prowess and skill of the brave and persevering crew of the Enterprize, the Barbarian struck again. Captain S. then ordered her under his quarter, keeping his men to their guns.—As soon as they had gained the position ordered, they opened a whole broadside again into the Enterprize, hoisted their bloody flag the second time, and attempted to board. *Fight on, was then the cry on board the schooner, and such the perfidious willows to the bottom!* Every nerve was strained to get a permanent victory! and captain Sterrett's superior skill in the management of his

vessel enabling him to rake her incessantly fore and aft, and make great havoc and devastation on board his antagonist, the issue was certain. Her mizen mast was carried away by the wounds it received, sixteen or eighteen shots between wind water opened her sides for the sea to pour in at, and 50 men killed and wounded strewed her decks. Her treacherous commander seeing their total destruction or surrender inevitable, implored for quarters; and bending in a supplicating posture over the waste of his vessel, threw his colors with his own hands into the sea, to convince his opponents that they should not be hoisted again. Captain S. touched with the humanity of a brave conqueror, notwithstanding their infamous behaviour, stopped the effusion of blood; but as his instructions would not permit him to make prize of her, he ordered them to throw every gun, sword, pistol, their ammunition, & every thing which had the appearance of an implement of war, into the sea, & then bid them to go about their business, and tell their countrymen the treatment they might expect to receive from a nation determined to pay their tribute to such villains in powder & ball.

The Enterprize, during the whole affair, which lasted about 3 hours, lost not a man.

The corsair fell in with commodore Dale in his way to Tripoli, and told him that it was a French ship of war which had used him in so rough and uncouth a manner, and begged a few articles which he stood in need of.

[Federal Gazette.]

An officer of the Enterprize has politely favored the editors of the Federal Gazette with the following articles: August 1, 1801, off Malta, fell in with and captured a Tripoline corsair, (a ship) mounting 14 guns and 85 men, after an engagement of three hours.

August 5, an insurrection took place at Tripoli amongst the principal inhabitants, in consequence of a report that the admiral was captured by an American vessel—but, by the policy of the bashaw, at length subdued.

The Tripoline cruisers are still at Gibraltar, and nearly deserted by their crews; the few that remain are reduced to the necessity of carrying burthens to obtain a wretched subsistence. The admiral left Gibraltar in an English convoy for Malta, and thereby escaped the vigilance of our vessels. Their cruisers are all in, and Tripoli declared in a state of blockade by Mr. Eaton our consul at Tunis. As yet they have not been so fortunate as to capture any American vessel.

The report stated in the American papers, of the disaffection of the Maltese towards the English, is erroneous: they appear perfectly satisfied with their present situation.

Alexandria had not fallen; and, having procured a supply of water, was expected to make an obstinate resistance.

The Spanish gun-boats at Algeiras are daily carrying in our vessels, 15 of which lay there, but being under quarantine, while at that place, could not procure a list of their names. The Spanish government have issued orders to their gun-boats to molest no vessel bound to Gibraltar, bringing supplies for the American squadron. The report of the Spanish preparations for an attack on Gibraltar, is without foundation. The frigate President was at Gibraltar, and the other frigates cruising in the Mediterranean; but, however, expected in.

The following are the particulars of an insurrection that happened at Algeiras about the 18th September, as stated by consul O'Brien.—When the dey was in his mosque at prayers with his aids, 10 Turks entered the palace armed, took possession of his seat, hauled down his colors, secured the palace doors, hoisted a flag for a new dey, and, from the windows above, offered a reward of 10,000 sequins to any person who would take his life.—As he could not come out of the door of the mosque, on account of its being situated under the windows of the palace, and the Turks within having it in their power to fire upon them, they cut a passage through the back of the building, and entering the palace, attacked the insurgents, seven of whom made their escape, the other three fought until two of them, overcome

by the loss of their pieces in the fighting that followed, however, the 22d Sept.

From

Messrs. H.

Gentle

IN a no me in July zen Pichon Bounapart United States for publication. In a chon to state, he de in this cou tion in suc note, in quently newspapers contradicted zette, of lowing p washingto for itri win's work Citizen's P receive the systematic an religio ly, the d principles had the o mand, I paragraph them. I credit, th intelliger gazettes Pichon w ous to co if he had buted to a

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by the loss of blood, were compelled to surrender. The other was cut to pieces in the day's feat, after usurping that post of honor for 3 hours. All however, was quiet when we left there, the 22d Sept.

*ibid.*

*From the Connecticut Courant.*

Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin,  
Gentlemen,

IN a note to an oration published by me in July last, it is asserted that citizen Pichon, the commercial agent of Bounaparte, since his residence in the United States, has issued proposals for publishing Godwin's Political Justice. In a letter addressed by Mr. Pichon to Mr. Madison, secretary of state, he declares that since his residence in this country he has had no participation in such proposals. I wrote that note, in consequence of having frequently seen the fact declared in newspapers, and never having seen it contradicted. In the New-York Gazette, of June 9th, 1801, is the following paragraph: "In the city of Washington proposals have been published for striking off an edition of Godwin's works. The promoter of this work is Citizen Pichon. In this the public will receive the commencement of another systematic effort to subvert the Christian religion, and to diffuse, more widely, the demoralizing and anti-social principles of republican France." If I had the other southern papers at command, I presume the same or a similar paragraph might be found in many of them. I gave it the same degree of credit, that is usually given to literary intelligence, contained in the common gazettes of the country. Perhaps Mr. Pichon would not have been so anxious to contradict it at this late period, if he had not heard the "Oration attributed to a minister of Connecticut."

THEODORE DWIGHT.

Hartford, Oct. 28, 1801.

Probably the editors of those papers in which Mr. Pichon's letter has appeared, will deem it just to insert this also.

THE SWEARER REPROVED.

In the month of April, 1801, two gentlemen having called at a coffee house in London, and drank a bottle together—when about to part both insisted on paying; one put a seven shilling piece on the table, and swore dreadfully that his friend should be at no expense; the other jocularly said, "that seven shilling piece is a bad one." On which he swore still faster. The master of the house hearing what passed came forward & said, if they would allow him to examine the money, he would tell them whether or no it was good. Returning soon after, he, in the most polite manner, laid the piece before them on a card, printed as follows:

It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme  
Rudely appeal'd to, on each trifling theme:  
Maintain your rank, vulgarly despise:  
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise,  
You would not swear upon a bed of death:  
Reflect! Your Maker now could stop your breath.

The gentlemen read it. He who had sworn owned he was justly reprov'd, and would in future, be more guarded in his expressions.

Colonel George Handy is appointed Register of Wills for Somerset county.

On Thursday the 19th instant, a Funeral Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Works over the remains of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county—Mr. Works was then succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Moore and the Rev. Mr. Sparks.

In the death of Mr. Roberts the public have experienced a loss which perhaps is not easily repaired. He had

been for several years, a representative in our legislature, an associate justice, and in several other public stations. the various duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens—He was benevolent and useful to his neighbors, who never applied to him in vain for his advice in the settlement of their affairs—His popularity was extensive and his influence great. He was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and as a husband and master, his family have sustained an irreparable loss.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.

NEW S.

Last evening arrived brig *Sea-Flower*, Williams, 43 days from Malaga, via Gibraltar. We are favored with the papers of the latter place to September 18,

OF EGYPT.

On the 10th of September the frigate *Leda* arrived at Gibraltar in 42 days from Egypt. Alexandria had not surrendered when she failed. General Menou had abruptly and indignantly rejected the proposal in the 20th article of the convention with the troops at Cairo. His garrison consisted of but 4,100; and most of the French soldiers were extremely desirous of returning home. It is estimated there were 25,000 British troops in Egypt.

Gibraltar, Sept. 18.

Rumors from Spain has reached the garrison, importing that Gen. Menou has surrendered Alexandria to the British forces—that all the French troops are now out of Egypt; and that Lord Keith is on his way down the Mediterranean. But we wait for a confirmation of this highly probable and agreeable intelligence.

By the schooner *Parks Farley*, arrived from Antigua, we learn, that they are in hourly expectation of 5000 troops from England, for the avowed purpose of attacking the island of Guadalupe. [Norfolk paper.]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Mr. David Robinson, in Oxford Neck, Talbot county, on the night of the 21st inst. a large Dark Bay Horse rising 16 hands high, 8 years old last spring, with a bushy black mane and tail, his back has been hurt by the saddle, which has caused several lumps, he has some white round one of his fore hoofs—shod all round; he trots, paces and canters pleasant.

The above reward will be paid to any person who takes up the said Horse, and delivers him to Solomon Lowe in Easton, or to the subscriber living in Queen Anns county, near the Nine Bridges, Caroline county, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home by

WILLIAM LLOYD BAWLEY.

November 22, 1801.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

All the Real Estate lying in Dorchester county, near the head of Church Creek, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Edward Wright, dec'd & known by the name of Addition to White Haven. On the same day will be offered for sale, Twelve Lots of Land lying westward of Fort Cumberland in Allegany county, known by the Nos. 118, 217, 1190, 1289, 2540, 3039, 4064, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095 and 2544.

The terms of sale are: the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to the Trustee, for paying one half the purchase money with interest within nine months, and the residue, with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

ANN WRIGHT, Trustee.

Dorchester county, Nov. 19, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that are in any manner indebted to me the subscriber or to the estates of the late Messrs. Nathan, Edward and Noble Wright, of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby forewarned against paying any of the said debts to David Woolford, and I do hereby declare that any power of attorney that he the said David Woolford may have had from me, is null & void.

ANN WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, October 10, 1801.

4w.—'90.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th of November next if not sold by private sale, from 2 or 3 years to twenty years, the time on a number of Negroes, (agreeable to their age and sex) amounting to forty or more, among which are many hearty young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a long credit will be given on them, by giving bond with approved security: no person who has or is in the habit of sending negroes out of the country, will be admitted to purchase.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Caroline county, October 7, 1801.

3w.—'88.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county, in the state aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or one of them, at or before the first Monday in May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1801.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.

ELIZABETH COLSTON, Ad'r.

3w.—'90.

IN ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, 1801.

WHEREAS great injustice might arise from a continuance of the practice of passing accounts against deceased persons on the mere motion of the parties presenting them, without notice to the Executor or Administrator, it is therefore ORDERED, that the Register give Notice in both of the Eastern newspapers that this Court will sit on the third Mondays in November, January, March, May July & September respectively, for the purpose of passing accounts against the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of this to require all Executors and Administrators to take notice.

The foregoing Order was made, & entered on the Minutes of the Orphans Court, at October Term, 1801:—All Executors and Administrators are hereby required to attend to the same.

JAMES PRICE, Register

of Wills for Talbot County.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Five or six Young Negroes for sale. Apply to the Printer.

October 15, 1801.

3w.—'89.

Lower Ferry & Mail Stage.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, JUNR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced running his stage twice a week from his Ferry to Easton, to wit, on *Tuesdays & Saturdays*, for the better accommodation of passengers wishing to cross the bay to Annapolis, as well as those to go to Easton or elsewhere. While he acknowledges the liberal encouragement which he has received from a generous public, he assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve a continuance of the same. His stage will arrive in Easton on the above days at twelve o'clock, and return at three o'clock of the same day.

Due notice will be given should a change in the running of the stage be necessary during the winter.

October 27, 1801.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber's shop was broke open on the night of the 7th of this inst. and two Silver Watches Stolen, one of them a small Single Case French Watch, Number not known, the face broken around the key hole, steel minute and hour hands, the cock screws very indifferent; & the pins belonging to the underside of the cock broke off and nothing but the screws to guide the cock over the balance-works a small steel chain & a long round brass key, the case sent badly, and some times will not remain fast. The other a very old London Watch, neither not known, the outside case very indifferent, very much bruised, with a hole on one side, no button to the outside case to bear in the watch with; the balance works out of order, one side of the balance wheel lies down on the regulating plate, owing to the pivot being turned out of place, the top of the verge plays in, & likewise lately cut off even with the top of the cock—a steel chain, long links, made of round steel wire turned, quite black, owing to rust. It is hoped, that every gentleman watch-maker, gold and silver smith who are informed of this piece of theft, will take pains to detect this villain by having any person confined, who may carry either or both of the above described watches to repair or sell, until they can have the matter tried, so as to detect the thief, and on the delivery of the above mentioned watches, the above reward shall be paid by Thomas Bruff, Gold and Silver Smith, living in Somerset county, Prince Georges, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

October 8, 1801.

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.

August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the Inspector of Tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35. And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizable casks, Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy in the whole diameter within the staves at the cross and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizable hogheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of the newspapers in Alexandria, Frederick town, Hagerstown, George town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the foregoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

3w.—'89.



## A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

**T**HIS Farm is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry, adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birkhead and Trilfram Bowdle. The situation of this farm is high, healthy & agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the Choptank; it contains several tracts of land, which altogether (including the marsh) amount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will shortly be divided into two equal parts, and then sold either separately or altogether.

Part of the Cleared Land is very fine, and the residue is such as may be made very good by carting out shells, of which there are immensely large banks belonging to the land where there have been old Indian settlements. Adjoining to the arable land is an extensive salt marsh, which may at a small expence be rendered so productive of hay and grafs, as to enable the proprietor to support a very large stock of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine timber land, and there is a very good site on it for a ship yard, convenient to the dwelling house. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, about eighteen feet by twenty-four, a Kitchen, and a large Tobacco House almost new; a young thriving Apple Orchard and many good fruit trees. The terms of sale will be reasonable. Apply to John Goldsborough, junr, at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the benefit of an Insolvent Act.

ROBERT ROLLE.

Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1801,  
8w. + '85.

### NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act discharging him from his Debts.

EBENEZER PERKINS,

September 18, 1801. 6w. +

### NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next Assembly, to relieve him from debts which from a variety of misfortunes he is unable to pay.

LEVIN PARSONS.

Worcester county, Oct. 2, 1801.  
6w. — '87.

### WANTED

**A**N Overlooker to superintend the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennals of Dorchester county. He must be a single man, acquainted with farming, and capable of keeping plain accounts. An Overseer is also wanted for her farm on Transquakin. Liberal wages will be given to persons well qualified for the above employments. Apply to

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 29, 1801. 11. — '86.

### Notice.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of March next. They may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALLS, Adm'r.  
October 14, 1801. — '85.

## For Sale

**T**WO Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on Chebecomeco River; one containing six hundred acres—the other four hundred acres, both tracts are well improved, the soil of said lands are equal to any in the county, and adapted to wheat, corn & Tobacco. Any person inclining to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to view the premises.

Also two other Tracts lying on Choptank river, it being a part of the Indian lands, the two containing three hundred & sixty acres of land, & now in high cultivation; the situation of the two last mentioned tracts are equal for health and prospect to any on the river.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Sept. 17, 1801.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE subscriber hereby notifies his Creditors, that a variety and number of accidents in business in his individual capacity as well as a partner of the House of Anderson & Murdie, being unable to discharge the just claims & demands against him, intends to apply and petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a discharge from all his debts in his individual & partnership capacities, upon conditions of giving up all his real personal & mixed property for the benefit of his creditors, and according to the directions heretofore prescribed by the Legislature of this State in like cases.

ROBERT ANDERSON.  
Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1801.  
6w. — '86.

### Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of my Debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay

WILLIAM BROWN  
of Joseph.  
Kent county, September 14, 1801.  
6w. — '87.

### NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM CORNOR.  
Talbot County, Oct. 13, 1801.  
6w. — '88.

### WANT TO PURCHASE,

**F**ROM 40 to 50 Negroes; women, girls, and small boys are most wanting; but the purchaser would take them in families, or in one entire gang, provided it suited the seller. For such negroes, the cash will be paid down, and a generous price given. The purchaser wishes in making this purchase, to get 10 or 12 house servants—women and girls. A line addressed to D. P. and sent to the post-office at Centerville, will be particularly attended to. The purchaser will go in the country to see such negroes if they can be obtained, and purposes remaining in Centerville three or four months for the accomplishment of this object.

Centerville, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, October 5, 1801. 8w. + '87.

### NOTICE.

**T**HIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de banisnon on the Personal Estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of April next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, Anno Dimini 1801.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jnr.  
Administrator de bonis non.  
3w. — '91.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Sower and J. W. Butler,  
Baltimore,

### A B B E S S:

A Romance, written by J. H. Ireland; and are now ready for delivery at the Book-Store of T. P. Smith, Easton. Those subscribers residing in Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, are requested to apply for their copies as soon as possible.

October 6, 1801.

— '87.

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES ROWIE, Administrator.

Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. — '85.

## COACHEE & HORSES

### FOR SALE,

**T**HE Coachee is two years old, the Horses six and seven. They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.

Sept. 1, 1801.

### NOTICE.

**T**HIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath severly obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estates of William Mace and Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased persons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the Vouchers thereof to the subscriber living in the county aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of March next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini 1801.

NICHOLAS MACE.

### NOTICE.

**T**HIS is to give notice to the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor, of Talbot County, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their Benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 28th day of April next, before which they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON.  
July 28, 1801.

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having claims against the Estate of Richard Tucker, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the 1st day of December next, and those persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES TUCKER,

Administrator of Richard.  
Queen Ann's County.  
Oct. 26, 1801. 3w. — '91.

### PUBLIC VENDUE.

**O**N Monday the 30th day of this month will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. Arthur Bryan, deceased. All the Horses belonging to his different farms, a number of Cattle, some Negroes, a quantity of Inspected Crop Tobacco, and a great variety of Books & Farming Utensils. And on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to Sale at the same place, all the Negroes then remaining unsold, they consist of men and boys, women and girls, and some children, & are perhaps the most valuable number of slaves ever offered for sale on this shore—all the oxen and caris, a number of milch cows, and in general, every article then undisposed of. A considerable credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Wm Manor, Nov. 4, 1801. 9a.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

**T**HE Professorship of the Languages in the Easton Academy having become vacant by the death of the Reverend Doctor Bowie, NOTICE is hereby given that the standing Committee of the Board of Trustees are authorized & empowered to receive proposals from, & to contract with, any well qualified person who may think proper to apply for that professorship and who will accept the same upon the terms and principles on which it was exercised by the late professor. Application may be made to the subscriber, by whom the terms will be communicated.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The Rectory of the neighboring parish is rendered vacant by the same event; and it is probable that a Clergyman may find it convenient to officiate in both departments.

Easton, (M.) Sept. 24, 1801.

### NOTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency, to relieve me from the payment of all my Debts, which from a variety of losses, I am unable to pay.

JOHN McLARAN.

## FALL GOODS.

TEACKLE, DENNIS & TEACKLE

OF

PRINCESS-ANNE;

Have Imported & will offer for sale in all the ensuing week,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly selected, adapted to the season;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the most reduced prices, and on the Customary Credit.

**T**O those who wish supplies in the Fashionable and Fancy line, as well as, to those who want the more essential and substantial articles, they tender their Goods, and trust that their Store will afford satisfaction.

Seeing that they have greatly endeavored to procure a general supply, so as to be enabled to dispose of them on reasonable terms, they look with confidence for a general sale.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,

Nov. 7, 1801.

'92.

### NOTICE.

**A**LL those having claims against the Estate of David Smith, Esq. late of Dorchester county, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber.

JOHN SMITH,

Administrator.

Nov. 1, 1801.

'92.

## Public Vendue.

**T**O be sold at Vendue in Easton on the 25th of November next, a LOT of WOOD LAND, containing about 28 acres, eight miles from Easton, on the head of St. Michael's Creek, and adjoining the lands of Dr. E. Martin and Mr. Samuel Abbott. The Land will be shown to any person making application to Mr. William Harris living near the same. Terms of sale are twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

HENRY MAYNADER.

October 14, 1801.

5w. — '89.

### WANTED,

**A** BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this Office.

Sept. 1, 1801.